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Pennsylvania Society  
Songs of the Revolution.  
Proceedings  
1916-1917



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FROM

*The Society*













**The President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer and the Color Guard, at the State House (Independence Hall)  
on the occasion of the visit of the French War Mission, May 8, 1917.**







**Erecti Monumentum vere Perennius**

# **ANNUAL PROCEEDINGS**

## **Pennsylvania Society of Sons of the Revolution**

**1916-1917**



**PHILADELPHIA**

**1917**

MS 2805.19.24



*The Society*  
r

COMPILED BY THE SECRETARY  
AND  
PUBLISHED BY THE SOCIETY  
1917



## Contents

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	PAGE
GENERAL SOCIETY, LIST OF OFFICERS.....	5
FOUNDERS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY OF SONS OF THE REVOLUTION	7
LIST OF OFFICERS, MANAGERS, DELEGATES, ALTERNATE DELEGATES, STANDING COMMITTEES AND COLOR GUARD, 1917-1918.....	8-12
OFFICERS AND MANAGERS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY OF SONS OF THE REVOLUTION FROM ITS ORGANIZATION, 1888-1917.....	13-14
PROCEEDINGS OF THE TWENTY-NINTH ANNUAL MEETING, AND REPORT OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS, APRIL 3, 1917 .....	15-69
ANNUAL SERMON, PREACHED IN ST. PETER'S CHURCH, PHILADELPHIA, BY THE RIGHT REVEREND NATHANIEL S. THOMAS, D.D., DECEMBER 17, 1916 .....	71-85
ADDRESS BY ALBERT HOWARD KEMMERER .....	87-97
ADDRESS BY CHARLES RHOADS ROBERTS.....	99-108
FORM OF BEQUEST.....	109



# General Society

(Organized at Washington, D. C., April 19, 1890)

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## Officers

1914-1918

### *General President*

JAMES MORTIMER MONTGOMERY  
108 Water St., New York City, N. Y.

### *General Vice-President*

RICHARD MCCALL CADWALADER  
133 S. Twelfth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

### *General Second Vice-President*

WALTER GILMAN PAGE  
Fenway Studios, Boston, Mass.

### *General Secretary*

PROF. WILLIAM LIBBEY  
Princeton, N. J.

### *Assistant General Secretary*

W. HALL HARRIS, JR.  
216 St. Paul Street, Baltimore, Md.

### *General Treasurer*

RALPH ISHAM  
1411 Ritchie Place, Chicago, Ill.

### *Assistant General Treasurer*

GEN. GEORGE RICHARDS, U. S. M. C.  
1734 New York Ave., Washington, D. C.

### *General Registrar*

HON. GEORGE E. POMEROY  
510 Madison Avenue, Toledo, Ohio

### *General Historian*

HOLDRIDGE OZRO COLLINS  
814 San Fernando Building, Los Angeles, Cal.

### *General Chaplain*

RT. REV. DANIEL SYLVESTER TUTTLE, D.D., LL.D., D.C.L.  
St. Louis, Mo.





# Pennsylvania Society

Instituted April 3, 1888

Incorporated September 29, 1890

---

## Founders

Oliver Christian Busbyshell

George Horace Burgin

Herman Burgin

Richard McCall Cadwalader

\* James Edward Carpenter

\* Robert Porter Dechert

William Churchill Houston, Jr.

John Woolf Jordan

Justiah Granville Leach

\* Elon Sumner Lockwood

Charles Marshall

\* Samuel Whitaker Pennypacker

\* John Biddle Porter

\* William Brooke-Rawle

\* William Wayne

---

\* Deceased

# Officers and Board of Managers 1916-1917

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## **Officers**

### *President*

RICHARD MCCALL CADWALADER

### *Vice-Presidents*

COLONEL JOSIAH GRANVILLE LEACH

HON. CHARLEMAGNE TOWER, LL.D.

RIGHT REVEREND JAMES HENRY DARLINGTON, D.D., LL.D.

CHARLES CUSTIS HARRISON, LL.D.

HON. NORRIS STANLEY BARRATT, LL.D.

### *Secretary*

GEO. CUTHBERT GILLESPIE

203 Walnut Place, Philadelphia

### *Treasurer*

HARROLD EDGAR GILLINGHAM

423 Walnut Street, Philadelphia

### *Registrar*

JOHN WOOLF JORDAN, LL.D.

### *Historian*

EDWARD STALKER SAYRES

### *Chaplain*

THE REV. GEORGE WOOLSEY HODGE, S.T.D.

---

## **Managers**

HON. NORRIS STANLEY BARRATT, LL.D., *Chairman*

REV. HORACE EDWIN HAYDEN

STANLEY GRISWOLD FLAGG, JR.

HON. JOHN MORIN SCOTT

WILLIAM INNES FORBES

JOSEPH FORNANCE

WILLIAM CURRIE WILSON

JOHN ARMSTRONG HERMAN

CHARLES LOUIS BORIE, JR.

HENRY HESTON BELKNAP

and officers, *ex officio*



DELEGATES AND ALTERNATE DELEGATES  
TO THE

General Society  
1917-1918

---

**Delegates**

CLARENCE PAYNE FRANKLIN, M.D.  
WILLIAM COPELAND FURBER  
GEORGE CUTHBERT GILLESPIE  
HARROLD EDGAR GILLINGHAM  
JOHN ARMSTRONG HERMAN  
HENRY DOUGLAS HUGHES  
WALTER HOWARD JOHNSON  
CARL MAGEE KNEASS  
FRANK WILLING LEACH  
OLIVER RANDOLPH PARRY  
RALPH CURRIER PUTNAM  
FRANK EARLE SCHERMERHORN  
JOSEPH ALLISON STEINMETZ

---

**Alternate Delegates**

THOMAS HAND BALL  
LAWRENCE VISSCHER BOYD  
JAMES DEWAELE COOKMAN  
SAMUEL BABCOCK CROWELL  
GEORGE ALEXANDER DAVISON  
WILLIAM PARTRIDGE GILPIN  
WILLIAM LEVERETT  
JACOB GILES MORRIS  
JOHN BURTON MUSTIN  
CHARLES RHOADS ROBERTS  
LOUIS BARCROFT RUNK  
LEAROYD SILVESTER  
GENERAL GEORGE RANDOLPH SNOWDEN

## Standing Committees

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### **Ex-Officio Members of all Committees**

RICHARD MCCALL CADWALADER, *President of the Society*  
HON. NORRIS STANLEY BARRATT, LL.D., *Chairman Board of Managers*

### **On Applications for Membership**

JOSIAH GRANVILLE LEACH, *Chairman*  
JOHN WOOLF JORDAN, LL.D.  
EDWARD STALKER SAYRES

### **On Equestrian Statue to Major-General Anthony Wayne**

EDWARD TOWNSEND STOTESBURY, *Chairman*  
CHARLES LOUIS BORIE, JR.  
POWELL EVANS  
STANLEY GRISWOLD FLAGG, JR.  
WILLIAM FOSTER FOTTERALL  
JOSIAH GRANVILLE LEACH  
DAVID MILNE  
SAMUEL DAVIS PAGE  
OLIVER RANDOLPH PARRY  
EDWARD STALKER SAYRES  
ROBERT FOSTER WHITMER  
HORACE WELLS SELLERS, *Secretary of Committee*

**On Landmarks of the Revolution, Monuments and Memorials**

HON. JOHN MORIN SCOTT, *Chairman*

FRANK BATTLES

JOHN WILLIAM BROCK

WILLIAM COPELAND FURBER

EDWARD HINE JOHNSON

ALBERT KELSEY

ELMER CLARENCE MILLER

GUILLERMO COLESBURY PURVES

GENERAL GEORGE RANDOLPH SNOWDEN

WILLIAM CURRIE WILSON

ALEXANDER WILSON WISTER

**On Annual Church Service**

STANLEY GRISWOLD FLAGG, JR., *Chairman*

THE REV. GEORGE WOOLSEY HODGE, S.T.D., *Chaplain*

**On Celebration of Emancipation Day**

EDWARD STALKER SAYRES, *Chairman*



## Color Guard

ORGANIZED OCTOBER 7, 1897

---

CLARENCE PAYNE FRANKLIN, M. D., *Captain*  
FRANK EARLE SCHERMERHORN, *Lieutenant*  
JOSEPH ALLISON STEINMETZ, *Secretary and Treasurer*

PAUL HENRY BARNES, JR.  
LAWRENCE VISSCHER BOYD  
JAMES DEWAELE COOKMAN  
SAMUEL BABCOCK CROWELL  
GEORGE ALEXANDER DAVISON  
WILLIAM COPELAND FURBER  
HARROLD EDGAR GILLINGHAM  
WILLIAM PARTRIDGE GILPIN  
MEREDITH HANNA  
ALBERT HILL  
HENRY DOUGLAS HUGHES  
CARL MAGEE KNEASS  
WILLIAM LEVERETT  
BENJAMIN SCHREIBER MECHLING  
JACOB GILES MORRIS  
JOHN BURTON MUSTIN  
OLIVER RANDOLPH PARRY  
RALPH CURRIER PUTNAM  
LEAROYD SILVESTER  
THOMAS GEORGE VON STOCKHAUSEN

### NON-ACTIVE

JOHN MORGAN ASH, JR.,  
DAVID KNICKERBOCKER BOYD  
STANLEY GRISWOLD FLAGG, JR.  
CLINTON FRANKLIN, D.D.S.  
ALEXANDER WILSON RUSSELL, JR.

# Officers and Managers

OF THE  
PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY FROM ITS ORGANIZATION  
April 3, 1888

## Chairmen of the Board of Managers

Elected		Retired
1888	*JAMES EDWARD CARPENTER	1901
1901	*CHARLES HENRY JONES	1911
1912	HON. NORRIS STANLEY BARRATT, LL.D.	—

## Officers

### Presidents

1888	*WILLIAM WAYNE	1901
1901	RICHARD MCCALL CADWALDER	—

### Vice-Presidents

1888	RICHARD MCCALL CADWALDER	1894
1907	*HON. JAMES ADDAMS BEAVER, LL.D.	1914
1907	MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN RUTTER BROOKE, U. S. A.	1912
1907	WILLIAM MACLAY HALL, JR.	1909
1907	REV. ROGERS ISRAEL, D.D.	1910
1907	*HON. SAMUEL WHITAKER PENNYPACKER, LL.D.	1916
1909	HON. JOHN BAYARD MCPHERSON, LL.D.	1912
1912	COLONEL JOSIAH GRANVILLE LEACH	—
1912	HON. CHARLEMAGNE TOWER, LL.D.	—
1912	*BRIGADIER-GENERAL LOUIS HENRY CARPENTER, U. S. A. (Retired)	1916
1914	RIGHT REVEREND JAMES HENRY DARLINGTON, D. D., LL.D.	—
1916	CHARLES CUSTIS HARRISON, LL.D.	—
1916	HON. NORRIS STANLEY BARRETT, LL.D.	—

### First Vice-Presidents

1894	RICHARD MCCALL CADWALDER	1901
1901	*JAMES EDWARD CARPENTER	1901
1901	*HON. SAMUEL WHITAKER PENNYPACKER, LL.D.	1907

### Second Vice-Presidents

1894	*WILLIAM HENRY EGLE, M.D.	1901
1901	*JAMES EDWARD CARPENTER	1901
1901	*HON. SAMUEL WHITAKER PENNYPACKER, LL.D.	1901
1901	*ALEXANDER JOHNSTON CASSATT	1902
1902	MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN BROOKE, U. S. A.	1907

### Secretaries

1888	GEORGE HORACE BURGIN, M.D.	1892
1892	DAVID LEWIS	1892
1892	ETHAN ALLEN WEAVER	1910
1910	HARROLD EDGAR GILLINGHAM	1911
1911	GEO. CUTHBERT GILLESPIE	—

### Treasurers

1888	*ROBERT PORTER DECHERT	1892
1892	SAMUEL EMLIN MEIGS	1893
1893	*CHARLES HENRY JONES	1910
1911	HARROLD EDGAR GILLINGHAM	—

\*Deceased.

Elected	<i>Registrars</i>	Retired
1889	JOHN WOOLF JORDAN, LL.D.	1894
1894	*CAPT. HENRY HOBART BELLAS, U. S. A.	1897
1897	*MAJ. RICHARD STRADER COLLUM, U. S. M. C.	1899
1899	JOHN WOOLF JORDAN, LL.D.	—
	<i>Historians</i>	
1890	COL. JOSIAH GRANVILLE LEACH	1912
1912	HON. NORRIS STANLEY BARRATT, LL.D.	1916
1916	EDWARD STALKER SAYRES	—
	<i>Chaplain</i>	
1890	THE REVEREND GEORGE WOOLSEY HODGE, S. T. D.	—
	<i>Managers</i>	
1888	OLIVER CHRISTIAN BOSBYSHILL	1891
1888	HERMAN BURGIN, M. D.	1891
1888	*JAMES EDWARD CARPENTER	1901
1888	JOHN WOOLF JORDAN, LL.D.	1889
1888	JOSIAH GRANVILLE LEACH	1890
1888	*ELON DUNBAR LOCKWOOD	1891
1888	CHARLES MARSHALL	1891
1888	*HON. SAMUEL WHITAKER PENNYPACKER, LL.D.	1901
1888	*WILLIAM BROOKE-RAWLE	1890
1889	*WILLIAM HENRY EGLE, M.D.	1894
1890	*HON. CLIFFORD STANLEY SIMS, D.C.L.	1891
1890	*THOMAS MCKEAN	1892
1891	*ISAAC CRAIG	1892
1891	REV. HORACE EDWIN HAYDEN	—
1891	WILLIAM MACPHERSON HORNOR	1904
1891	*CHARLES HENRY JONES	1893
1892	*WILLIAM SPOHN BAKER	1897
1892	*GEORGE MECUM CONARROE	1896
1892	*JAMES MIFFLIN	1895
1893	*THOMAS HEWSON BRADFORD, M.D.	1912
1894	*ISAAC CRAIG	1899
1896	JOHN WOOLF JORDAN, LL.D.	1899
1897	HON. CHARLEMAGNE TOWER, LL.D.	1897
1897	FRANCIS VON ALBADE CABEEN	1910
1897	*CAPT. HENRY HOBART BELLAS, U. S. A.	1906
1899	*MAJ. RICHARD STRADER COLLUM, U. S. M. C.	1900
1899	*DALLAS CADWALLADER IRISH	1899
1899	SAMUEL STANHOPE SMITH PINKERTON	1900
1900	HON. JOHN BAYARD MCPHERSON, LL.D.	1912
1900	PARK PAINTER	1901
1901	HON. WILLIAM POTTER	1910
1901	*WILLIAM WAYNE	1901
1901	SIDNEY BYRON LIGGETT	1908
1901	*RICHARD DECHARMS BARCLAY	1908
1904	STANLEY GRISWOLD FLAGG, JR.	—
1906	EDWARD STALKER SAYRES	1916
1908	HON. NORRIS STANLEY BARRATT, LL.D.	1912
1908	*HORACE MAGEE	1912
1909	*JAMES MCCORMACK LAMBERTON	1915
1910	*JOHN SERGEANT GERHARD	1911
1911	EDWARD TOWNSEND STOTESBURY	1916
1911	HON. JOHN MORIN SCOTT	—
1912	ALEXANDER WILSON RUSSELL, JR.	1914
1912	HON. WILLIAM SEBRING KIRKPATRICK, LL.D.	1913
1912	WILLIAM INNES FORBES	—
1913	JOSEPH FORNANCE	—
1914	WILLIAM CURRIE WILSON	—
1915	JOHN ARMSTRONG HERMAN	—
1916	CHARLES LOUIS BORIE, JR.	—
1916	HENRY HESTON BELKNAP	—

\*Deceased.

**Proceedings of the Annual Meeting  
of the  
Pennsylvania  
Society of Sons of the Revolution  
April 3, 1917**



Proceedings of the Annual Meeting  
OF THE  
PENNSYLVANIA  
SOCIETY OF SONS OF THE REVOLUTION  
April 3, 1917

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The twenty-ninth annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Society of Sons of the Revolution, was held in the Assembly Room of The Historical Society of Pennsylvania, 1300 Locust Street, Philadelphia, on Tuesday, April 3rd, 1917, at 8 P. M.

The meeting was called to order by the President, Richard M. Cadwalader, Esq., who requested General Geo. Randolph Snowden to preside.

Prayer was offered by Rev. G. Woolsey Hodge, S. T. D., the Chaplain.

The reading of the minutes of the last meeting was dispensed with.

The ceremony of assembling the colors was performed and the color guard dismissed.

The following report of the board of managers was presented:

*To the Pennsylvania Society of Sons of the Revolution:*

Your Board of Managers begs to submit its report for the twenty-ninth year, ending April 3, 1917, as follows:

During the past year the Board has held nine stated meetings.

At a meeting held April 13, 1916, the Officers and Managers elected at the annual meeting, April 3, 1916, convened and the Honorable Norris Stanley Barratt, LL.D., was re-elected Chairman of the Board. The President, Richard McCall Cadwalader, Esq., announced the appointments of the Standing Committees for the year.

The twenty-fourth annual outing to an historic point, commemorative of the one hundred and thirty-eighth anniversary

of the Evacuation of Philadelphia by the British and the simultaneous retirement of the American Army from the winter entrenchment at Valley Forge, on June 19, 1778, was celebrated by a trip to Allentown, by trolley over what is known as the Liberty Bell Route, where the members of the Society were the guests at luncheon of our fellow-member, Colonel Harry C. Trexler. After the luncheon a line was formed, preceded by the Color Guard carrying the flags of the Society, followed by the Allentown Band, and the Society under command of Richard McCall Cadwalader, Esq., President, marched in a body to the Zion Reformed Church, a few blocks away, where a tablet erected by the Society on the Church in commemoration of the wounded revolutionary soldiers quartered there in 1777-1778 was unveiled by a descendant of the Pastor in 1777.

This Church has a most interesting history.

Zion Reformed Church, was organized in 1762, when a log church building was constructed for the use of both the Reformed and Lutheran congregations, composed of residents of the town and vicinity. For the first three years there were no regular pastors. Rev. Jacob Joseph Roth, a Lutheran minister, was preaching in the log church on Saturday, October 8, 1763, when the town became crowded with refugees from Whitehall and Allen townships, a few miles to the north, where fifteen persons had been killed by Indians that morning. Rev. Roth, in a letter to Governor Hamilton, wrote: "As I was preaching, the people came in such numbers I was obliged to quit my sermon." Colonel James Burd was in the town, and, with Rev. Roth, organized a company of men for the protection of the town.

Rev. J. Daniel Gros, D. D., afterwards Professor of German Languages at Columbia College, was pastor from 1765 to 1770. In 1770, permission was granted to the congregation by Governor Penn to collect funds by means of a lottery for the purpose of erecting a new church building. On February 17, 1771, Rev. Abraham Blumer became the pastor and served until 1801. In 1771 the congregation had thirty-eight members and the pastor's salary from four congregations was £75. On June 25, 1773, the corner-stone of the new church was laid and it was completed in 1776 at a cost of about £500 sterling. The Lutheran congregation occupied the log church until 1794, when they erected a building on South Eight Street, costing nearly £1300 sterling. The old church was sold at vendue to Valentine Fatzinger for £17.0.0.

During the Revolution the Liberty Bell and the chimes of Christ Church were concealed beneath the floor of the church, and the church was also used as a hospital for sick and wounded soldiers. The stone church stood until 1838, when it was succeeded by a brick structure,



which stood until 1887, when the present edifice was erected. Rev. Simon Sipple is the present pastor.

Allentown was founded in 1762 by Chief Justice William Allen, and was then included in Northampton County. In 1812, Lehigh County was formed and Allentown became the county-seat. It now has a population of 65,000 and covers an area of nearly 4,000 acres.

After the invocation by the Chaplain of our Society, Rev. G. Woolsey Hodge, S. T. D., the Tablet was presented on behalf of the donors by our President, which was accepted on behalf of the Church by its Pastor, Rev. Simon Sipple. This was followed by an historical address delivered by Charles Rhoads Roberts, Esq., Secretary of the Lehigh County Historical Society, and a member of this Society, which is to be printed in the appendix of the Annual Proceedings. Owing to the inclemency of the weather a proposed visit to Col. Trexler's beautiful country place was postponed. His place is noted for its herd of buffaloes and its trout ponds.

On June 17th, 1916, Flag Day was observed by the Society, the members assembling at the Penn Club, Philadelphia, and marched in a body to the State House Yard (Independence Square) preceded by the Color Guard and several members of the U. S. Marine Band. At the command given by the Captain of the Color Guard of this Society the Flags were lifted to attention and dipped in salute to the National Colors. Colonel J. Granville Leach read President Wilson's Flag Proclamation in which the devotion of all the people was solicited to maintain the Flag of the United States aloft for all time as the symbol of liberty and of service to mankind and patriotic devotion to the country. The President of the Society made a short address.

The twenty-eighth Church Service to commemorate the beginning of the encampment of the American Army at Valley Forge in 1777, was held at four o'clock in the afternoon of Sunday, December 17th, 1916, in St. Peter's Church, Third and Pine Streets, Philadelphia. The services were in charge of the Rector of the Church and the Rev. G. Woolsey Hodge, S. T. D., Chaplain of the Society. A very interesting sermon was delivered by the Rt. Rev. Nathaniel S. Thomas, D. D., Missionary Bishop of Wyoming and a member of the Society. The sermon will be printed in the Annual Book of Proceedings. The members

marched in a body to the church from the parish house adjacent thereto, preceded by the color guard and the clergy. The church, as is usual on these occasions, was beautifully decorated with the flags, banners and bunting of the Society. The music was particularly good and the attendance of the members and others crowded the edifice. The reading by our chaplain of the names of the deceased members of the Society that had been reported to the secretary during the previous twelve months was a solemn feature of the service, after which taps were sounded. The chairman of the Committee on Church Service was Stanley Griswold Flag, Jr., Esq.

Washington's Birthday was commemorated by a meeting of the Society held on February 22nd, 1917, in the assembly rooms of The Historical Society of Pennsylvania. There was a large attendance of members and guests, the latter of which included as usual many of the army and navy officers, with their wives, who are stationed at Philadelphia. The rooms were decorated with the flags, banners and bunting of the Society, and the music was rendered by several members of the Philadelphia Orchestra. Members of the color guard on this occasion assisted the committee in receiving the members and guests.

At a meeting of the Color Guard held January 13, 1917, the following officers were elected:

*Captain*, Clarence Payne Franklin, M. D.

*Lieutenant*, Frank Earle Schermerhorn

*Secretary and Treasurer*, Joseph Allison Steinmetz

and the following members:

Paul Henry Barnes  
Lawrence Visscher Boyd  
James de Waele Cookman  
Samuel Babcock Crowell  
George Alexander Davison  
William Copeland Furber  
Harrold Edgar Gillingham  
William Partridge Gilpin  
Meredith Hanna  
Albert Hill  
Henry Douglas Hughes  
Carl Magee Kneass  
William Leverett

Jacob Giles Morris  
 John Burton Mustin  
 Oliver Randolph Parry  
 Ralph Currier Putnam  
 Learoyd Silvester  
 Thomas George von Stockhausen  
 Benjamin Schreiber Mechling

non active members:

John Morgan Ash, Jr.  
 David Knickerbocker Boyd  
 Clinton Franklin, D. D. S.  
 Stanley Griswold Flagg, Jr.  
 Alexander Wilson Russell, Jr.

all of which were ratified by the Board.

The vacancy caused by the death of Ex-Governor Samuel W. Pennypacker as Vice-President was filled by the election of Hon. Norris Stanley Barratt, LL.D., for the unexpired term. Judge Barratt having accepted the Vice-Presidency resigned as the Historian of the Society and Edward Stalker Sayres, Esq., was elected to fill the vacancy for the unexpired term. Mr. Sayres therefore resigned as one of the Managers, and this vacancy was filled by the election of Henry Heston Belknap, Esq., for the unexpired term.

Additional contributions have been received toward the fund for the erection of an equestrian statue to Major-General Anthony Wayne during the past year. Increased interest has been stimulated in this matter and it is hoped the statue will be erected without much longer delay.

The following deaths have been reported to the Secretary during the past twelve months, and in reading their names it is requested that the members rise out of respect to their memory:

Harry G. Barnes	October 27, 1915
Andrew F. Derr	November 19, 1915
Frank D. Green	March 31, 1916
Duffield Ashmead	April 1, 1916
Robert Heberton	May 30, 1916
Frank H. Galloney	July 25, 1916
Hugh B. Houston	August 1, 1916
Seth T. McCormick	August 6, 1916
Lt. Col. E. B. Beaumont	August 17, 1916
Hon. Samuel W. Pennypacker	September 2, 1916

Frederick Wistar Morris	September 2, 1916
Edward R. Jones	September 11, 1916
John D. Mercur, M. D.	September 19, 1916
Alexander W. Biddle M. D.	September 19, 1916
Herbert M. Howe, M. D.	October 1, 1916
Rev. William W. Evans, D. D.	October 2, 1916
Theodore N. Ely,	October 31, 1916
Lewis Allaire Scott	October 28, 1916
Francis S. Markland	November 16, 1916
Edwin A. Barber, Ph. D.,	December 12, 1916
Dr. George W. Bailey	December 19, 1916
E. Burgess Warren	January 16, 1917
Chas. E. Morgan	March 4, 1917
Charles E. Clark	April 1, 1917

The obituaries of the deceased members will appear in the forthcoming Book of Proceedings.

Your board feels much gratified by the increased interest that seems to be taken in the Society by the members in the larger attendance at various meetings and celebrations that have been held during the past year.

During the past year the Society has received a number of publications, historical and statistical, of various societies, all of which the secretary has acknowledged and reciprocated by sending copies of our Book of Proceedings.

During the past year the board approved sixty-three proposals for membership.

There were admitted to membership during the past year sixty-three new members as follows:

<b>FREDERICK GEORGE MCKEAN, JR.,</b> Philadelphia.	April 13, 1916.
Great-great-great-grandson of Matthew Clarkson, 3rd (1733-1800) Quarter-Master, 1st Pennsylvania Regiment of Associators, under Colonel John Dickinson, 1775. Commissioner to sign Continental Bill of Credit, 1775-1776.	
<b>JAMES ROWE STEWART,</b> Philadelphia.	April 13, 1916.
Great-great-grandson of Levin Frazier (1753 — ) Lieutenant in the Maryland Line. Was at the Battle of White Plains and served throughout the entire war. Enlisted as private February 11th, 1776, in the 4th Independent Company of Maryland regular troops.	

- FREDERICK EMANUEL SWOPE, JR. (Life),** April 13, 1916.  
Philadelphia.  
Great-great-grandson of John Jacob Swope (1744-1811), Private in Captain Roland 's Company of Associators of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, 1775.
- THOMAS BELFIELD LEWARS (Life),** May 11, 1916.  
Philadelphia.  
Great-great-grandson of Henry Fiss (1758-1835), Private for two months in 1777 in Captain Williams' Company, Colonel Morgan's Pennsylvania Regiment, during which time he was present and participated in the Battle of Princeton. Afterwards enlisted and served two months in Captain Waggoner's Company, Colonel Williams' Regiment, and during this time took part in the Battle of Germantown. Last service was for five months in Colonel Mifflin's Pennsylvania Regiment.
- HAZLETON MIRKIL, JR. (Life),** May 11, 1916.  
Philadelphia.  
Great-great-grandson of William Maclay (1737-1804) Member of Northumberland County, Pennsylvania, Committee of Safety in 1776; Assistant Commissary of Purchases for Northumberland County, 1780.
- HARRY THACKARA MONTGOMERY,** May 11, 1916.  
Philadelphia.  
Great-great-grandson of John Montgomery (1729-1794). Private, Philadelphia Troop of Light Horse, 1779, 1780, 1781.
- HAROLD ARTHUR NUGENT,** May 11, 1916.  
Kingston, Pa.  
Great-great-grandson of Benjamin Courtright (1731-1830), Captain, 3rd Company, 3rd Regiment, Ulster County, New York Militia, 1778.
- EARL BILL PUTNAM, JR.,** May 11, 1916.  
Radnor, Pa.  
Great-great-grandson of Elias Jackson (1753-1830). Served as Private in Connecticut Militia in 1775; Sergeant in 1776-1777, and in 1777 became Sergeant-Major in a Rhode Island Regiment of Militia, was promoted Lieutenant in Captain Graffin's Company 2nd Rhode Island Regiment; was honorably discharged May 20, 1779, and received U. S. Pension under Act of Congress, 1818.

- GEORGE GORDON URQUHART, May 11, 1916.  
Philadelphia.  
Great-great-great-grandson of David Weatherby (1746-1812),  
Captain in 3rd Gloucester County, New Jersey, Battalion State  
Troops.
- RADCLIFFE MORRIS URQUHART (Life), May 11, 1916.  
Philadelphia.  
Great-great-great-grandson of David Weatherby (1746-1812),  
Captain in 3rd Gloucester County, New Jersey, Battalion State  
Troops.
- HORACE CRAWFORD STAHLER (Life), May 11, 1916.  
Ardmore, Pa.  
Great-great-great-grandson of Thomond Ball (1736-1779), Member of  
Northumberland County, Pennsylvania, Committee of Safety  
in 1776; commissioned in 1777 Paymaster of Colonel Thomas  
Hartley's Regiment in Continental Service.
- RUFUS WAPLES (Life), May 11, 1916.  
Wayne, Pa.  
Great-grandson of Joseph Waples (1750-1825), Captain of a Company  
in the Middle or Eastern Battalion, Delaware, under Colonel  
David Hall.
- WILLIAM DUNLOP DISSTON, May 11, 1916.  
Philadelphia.  
Great-great-grandson of John Steelman (1756-1827), Major, Gloucester  
County, New Jersey, Battalion of Militia in 1781, commis-  
sioned by Colonel Thomas Dougherty.
- CHARLES CUSTIS HARRISON, JR. (Life), May 11, 1916.  
Philadelphia.  
Great-great-grandson of Robert Morris (1734-1806), Vice-President  
of the Committee of Safety of Pennsylvania, 1775-1776; Mem-  
ber of the Continental Congress from Pennsylvania, 1776-1778;  
a Signer of the Declaration of Independence, Superintendent  
of Finance of the United States, 1781. Honorary Member of  
the Pennsylvania State Society of the Cincinnati.
- HARRY WALN HARRISON, May 11, 1916.  
Philadelphia.  
Great-great-grandson of Robert Morris (1734-1806), Vice President  
of the Committee of Safety of Pennsylvania, 1775-1776; Mem-  
ber of the Continental Congress from Pennsylvania, 1776-1778;  
a Signer of the Declaration of Independence, Superintendent  
of Finance of the United States, 1781. Honorary Member of  
the Pennsylvania State Society of the Cincinnati.

GEORGE LEIB HARRISON, JR. (Life),  
Philadelphia.

May 11, 1916.

Great-great-grandson of Robert Morris (1734-1806), Vice-President of the Committee of Safety of Pennsylvania, 1775-1776; Member of the Continental Congress from Pennsylvania. 1776-1778; a Signer of the Declaration of Independence, Superintendent of Finance of the United States, 1781. Honorary Member of the Pennsylvania State Society of the Cincinnati.

ROY SILAS ATWOOD (Lieut.)  
Fort Monroe, Va.

June 8, 1916.

Great-great-grandson of Consider Wood (1758-1822), Private, Captain Nehemiah Allen's Company, Colonel Jeremiah Hall's Regiment, Massachusetts Militia, December 8, 1776-February 21, 1777; Private, Captain Joshua Benson's Company, Colonel Rugus Putnam's Regiment, Massachusetts Line, February 18, 1777-February 18, 1780; at Bemus Heights, and skirmishes in capture of Burgoyne.

EDMUND JAYNE GATES,  
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

June 8, 1916.

Great-great-great-grandson of Jesse Comegys (1749—). Served in Captain Joshua George's Company. Reviewed and Passed by John D. Thompson, Lieutenant-Colonel, 18th Battalion, Cecil County, Maryland, August 18, 1776, and enrolled.

ALLAN OSCAR KISNER,  
Bethlehem, Pa.

June 8, 1916.

Great-grandson of Jacob Balliett (1751-1831), Captain of Northampton County Militia in the 2nd Battalion, 4th Company; Muster Rolls May 15, 1780, 1781, and April 16th, 1782.

HON. JOHN FABER MILLER,  
Chestnut Hill, Pa.

June 8, 1916.

Great-great-grandson of John Arndt (1748-1814), Delegate to the Military Convention held at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, July 4th, 1776, to choose Brigadier-Generals for the Associated Battalions of Pennsylvania; Captain, 1st Company, 1st Northampton County, Pennsylvania Battalion, Colonel Peter Kachlein, forming part of the "Flying Camp", Colonel Joseph Hart, July 9, 1776; wounded in the arm at Long Island; Agent to receive subscriptions for the Continental Loan, December 16, 1777; Commissary of Purchases, Pennsylvania Militia, February 19, 1778; Commissioner of Exchange, April 5, 1779; Member of the Council of Censors of Pennsylvania, October 20, 1783.



**GARDINER CASSIUS RAMSDELL,**  
Philadelphia.

June 8, 1916.

Great-great-great-grandson of Isaac Gardner (1726-1775), Captain of a Company of Militia at Brookline, Massachusetts, and responded to the "Lexington Alarm," April 19, 1775, and was killed by the British at North Cambridge on that day.

**CHESTER PAUL RAY, JR.,**  
Philadelphia.

June 8, 1916.

Great-great-grandson of Abraham Wagle (1755-1846), Member of Captain Christopher Truby's Company of Rangers, on the Frontiers, from Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, serving as a Private from 1778 to 1783.

**LEE MILLER RAY,**  
Philadelphia.

June 8, 1916.

Great-great-grandson of Abraham Wagle (1755-1846), Member of Captain Christopher Truby's Company of Rangers, on the Frontiers, from Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, serving as a Private from 1778 to 1783.

**PHILIP GRANDIN READING (Life),**  
Philadelphia.

June 8, 1916.

Great-grandson of John Reading, Jr. (1751-1820), serving as Ensign, Captain Thomas Reading's 5th Company, 3rd Regiment, 1st Establishment, New Jersey Continental Line, April 2, 1776; 2nd Lieutenant, Captain John Doughty's 4th Company, 3rd Regiment, New Jersey Continental Line, November 2, 1776; 1st Lieutenant, Captain Richard Cox's 8th Company, 3rd Regiment, New Jersey Continental Line, May 1, 1777, to date January 1, 1777; Acting Regimental Quartermaster, October, 1778; resigned February 10, 1779.

**ALBERT LEE TASKER,**  
Oak Lane, Pa.

June 8, 1916.

Great-great-great-grandson of Joseph Pope (1742-1825). Served as Sergeant in Captain Daniel Engree's Company of Dartmouth, Massachusetts, at "Lexington Alarm," April 19, 1775, and Second Lieutenant, 2nd Regiment Bristol County, Massachusetts Militia, 1776-1777.

**JAMES MONROE THORINGTON** (Life),  
Philadelphia.

June 8, 1916.

Great-great-grandson of Abel Titus (1761-1841). Enlisted at Attelboro, Massachusetts, July 18, 1777, in Cohe Company, commanded by Captain Brown, Colonel Henry Jackson's Regiment of the Massachusetts Line, and continued in the service until discharged at Springfield, on July 18, 1780, at which time he was a member of Captain Turner's Company of the First Massachusetts Regiment.

**JACOB SHOEMAKER WALN**,  
Haverford, Pa.

June 8, 1916.

Great-great-grandson of Robert Morris (1734-1806), Vice-President of the Committee of Safety of Pennsylvania, 1775-1776; Member of the Continental Congress from Pennsylvania, 1776-1778; a Signer of the Declaration of Independence, Superintendent of Finance of the United States, 1781. Honorary Member of the Pennsylvania State Society of the Cincinnati.

**DANIEL MOREAU BARRINGER**,  
Philadelphia.

October 12, 1916.

Great-great-grandson of James Sykes (1725-1793), Member Constitutional Convention that met at New Castle, Delaware, August 27, 1776, and promulgated the Constitution, September 20, 1776. Member Council of Safety, 1776. Delegate to Continental Congress, November 10, 1776, being sole representative of Delaware in that Congress. Elected to Congress February 21st, 1777. Member of Council (1780) and member of the Deputies or Legislature, which ratified the Constitution, December 7, 1787. Member of Constitutional Convention which met 1790.

**HON. EUGENE CLEOPHAS BONNIWELL**,  
Philadelphia.

October 12, 1916.

Great-great-great-grandson of Samuel Youngs (1712-1798), Private Connecticut Militia, 1776, 1779.

**CHARLES HARRISON FRAZIER, M. D.**,  
Philadelphia.

October 12, 1916.

Great-great-grandson of Samuel Maples (1755-1834), Lieutenant in 9th Regiment, Virginia, Continental Line, 1776, and was taken prisoner in the Battle of Germantown.

- MURDOCH KENDRICK (Life), October 12, 1916.  
Philadelphia.  
Great-great-grandson of Matthias Slaymaker (1732-1804), Lieutenant in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania Militia, 1780.
- WILLIAM CARL MCCORMICK, October 12, 1916.  
Williamsport, Pa.  
Great-great-grandson of Hugh McCormick, 2d (1725-1777), Wagon Master of Cumberland County, Pennsylvania Associators, 1776.
- GEORGE MILLER MILLER, October 12, 1916.  
Philadelphia.  
Great-great-grandson of George Miller (1729-1797), Major of 3rd Battalion, Philadelphia Associators, 1777, under Colonel John Moore.
- FREDERICK S. S. SMITH, October 12, 1916.  
Philadelphia.  
Great-great-grandson of George Leonard (1755-1847), Private in various Companies of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania Militia, in 1776-77-78-1780 and was pensioned for his services.
- WILLIAM LAWRENCE SAUNDERS, 2d, October 12, 1916.  
Philadelphia.  
Great-great-grandson of James Galt (1740-1800), Lieutenant of Williamsburg Militia, Virginia, 1777.
- WILLIAM KLEMM BEECHER URQUHART (Life), October 12, 1916.  
Philadelphia.  
Great-great-grandson of David Weatherby (1746-1812), Captain, Third Gloucester County, New Jersey Battalion State Troops.
- NORRIS STANLEY BARRATT, JR. (Life), November 9, 1916.  
Philadelphia.  
Great-great-grandson of Philip Barratt (1730-1784), Colonel of Kent County Militia, Delaware. Paymaster, Kent County Militia. Member of Delaware Assembly in 1779, in which he supported and voted for war measures.
- HON. OWEN BLAIR JENKINS, November 9, 1916.  
Philadelphia.  
Great-great-grandson of John Jenkins (1742-1805), 2nd Lieutenant, 3rd Company, Fourth Battlion, Philadelphia County Militia, 1777.

- THOMAS KEMMERER LEIDY,** November 9, 1916.  
Reading, Pa.  
Great-great-grandson of Henry Kemmerer (1740-1804), Ensign of 7th Company, 2nd Battalion, of Militia of Northampton County, Pa., 1782.
- HOWARD MERRILL SHELLEY,** November 9, 1916.  
Philadelphia.  
Great-great-great-grandson of Jacob Amos (1755-1797), Private in Captain Knoll's Company, Third Battalion, Pennsylvania Militia, 1780.
- OSCAR TYSON STAGER,** November 9, 1916.  
Fort Washington, Pa.  
Great-great-grandson of Jacob Stager (1746-1818), Sergeant in Captain Parker's Company, Chester County Militia, 1776, and as Private in Captain Hallman's Company, Chester County Militia, 1781.
- STEWART BROOKS HUBBELL (Life),** December 14, 1916.  
Canandaigua, N. Y.  
Great-great-great-great-grandson of Roger Sherman (1721-1793), Member of Continental Congress from Connecticut, 1775-1789, and as Signer of Declaration of Independence.
- HENRY ASHTON LITTLE,** December 14, 1916.  
Folcroft, Pa.  
Great-great-great-grandson of William Ashton (1736-1777), Private in Captain Christian Peirce's Company of Philadelphia Militia Battalion, commanded by Col. Sharp Delany, 1777.
- ROMEYN BERRY QUINTARD (Life),** December 14, 1916.  
Philadelphia.  
Great-great-great-great-grandson of William Humphrey (—1791) Colonel of Fifth Dutchess Company, New York Militia, 1775-1778.
- CALVIN MASON SMYTH, JR.,** December 14, 1916.  
Philadelphia.  
Great-great-grandson of Cornelius Comegys (1758—), Private in Maryland, enlisted July 4th, 1776, by Lieutenant Jesse Cosden of Kent County, Maryland.
- GEORGE ALBERT SMYTH (Life),** December 14, 1916.  
Philadelphia.  
Great-great-grandson of Cornelius Comegys (1758—), Private in Maryland, enlisted July 4th, 1776, by Lieutenant Jesse Cosden of Kent County, Maryland.

- JOHN LOWRY RUTH,** December 14, 1916.  
Lancaster, Pa.  
Great-great-grandson of Frederick Adam (1757-1827), Private in Captain John Jones Company, Colonel Peter Grubb's Battalion of Lancaster County Associators, 1776-1777.
- EDWARD WIENER (Life),** December 14, 1916.  
Philadelphia.  
Great-great-great-grandson of Bolitha Laws (1715-1783), Member of Kent County, Delaware, Committee of Safety, 1775-1776.
- HENRY WIENER, JR. (Life),** December 14, 1916.  
Philadelphia.  
Great-great-great-grandson of Bolitha Laws (1715-1783), Member of Kent County, Delaware, Committee of Safety, 1775-1776.
- DR. CLEMENT BIDDLE, U. S. N.,** January 11, 1917.  
Philadelphia.  
Great-grandson of Clement Biddle (1740-1814), Deputy Quartermaster General, Continental Army.
- REV. SAMUEL AUGUSTUS BRIDGES STOPP,** January 11, 1917.  
Allentown, Pa.  
Great-great-great-grandson of Simon Dreisbach (1730-1806), Member of the Constitutional Convention of Pennsylvania, 1776.
- CHAUNCEY PERRY COLWELL (Life),** February 8, 1917.  
Cynwyd, Pa.  
Great-great-great-grandson of Michael Sherman (1719-1784), Private in Captain Robert Earle's Company, of Dartmouth, Mass., in regiment commanded by Col. Josiah Whitney, in 1778.
- CLARKE STANLEY HURLBUT (Life),** February 8, 1917.  
Philadelphia.  
Great-great-grandson of Christian Berge (Bertsh or Barge) (1753-1819), Private in Captain Adam Serfoss' Company, of Northampton County, Pennsylvania Militia, 1781.
- WILBUR PADDOCK KLAPP, M. D. (Life),** February 8, 1917.  
Philadelphia.  
Great-grandson of Hilary Baker (Jr.) (1746-1798), Private in Captain Conrad Rush's Company, Philadelphia Militia, in 1779, and Clerk of First Artillery Company of Philadelphia, under Captain Joseph Watkins.

- ORLANDO H. PETTY, M. D.,** February 8, 1917.  
Philadelphia.  
Great-great-grandson of Thomas McNary (1744-1820), Captain in Sixth Battalion, York County, Pennsylvania Militia, 1778.
- CHARLES WILLIAM SCHWARTZ, JR.,** February 8, 1917.  
Philadelphia.  
Great-great-grandson of Conrad Schwartz (1744-1820), Private in Captain Jasper Yeates' Company of Lancaster County Militia in 1776, and as Quarter-Master of Fifth Battalion, Lancaster County Militia, in 1777.
- WALTER MARSHALL SCHWARTZ,** February 8, 1917.  
Philadelphia.  
Great-great-grandson of Conrad Schwartz (1744-1820), Private in Captain Jasper Yeates' Company of Lancaster County Militia in 1776, and as Quarter-Master of Fifth Battalion, Lancaster County Militia, in 1777.
- JOSEPH CARNES SMITH,** February 8, 1917.  
Philadelphia.  
Great-great-grandson of George Leonard (1755-1847), Private in various Companies of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania Militia, in 1776-77-78 and 1780, and was pensioned for his services.
- PERRY BEAVER STRASSBURGER (Life),** February 8, 1917.  
Center Square, Pa.  
Great-great-grandson of John Sallade (1755-1842), Private in Captain Robert Robinson's Company, Bucks County, Pennsylvania Associators, in August, 1775.
- ROY IRVIN WEBBER,** February 8, 1917.  
State College, Pa.  
Great-great-great-grandson of Samuel Craig (1730-1777), Lieutenant in Colonel John Proctor's Battalion of Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania Militia; killed by the Indians in November, 1777.
- FRANCIS CHAPMAN (Life),** March 8, 1917.  
Philadelphia.  
Great-grandson of Samuel Chapman (1755—). Responded to the "Lexington Alarm," April, 1775; Private in Second Regiment, Connecticut Militia, under General Spencer from May until December, 1775; and in Third Regiment, Connecticut Line, from April, 1777, until June, 1780; Corporal in same Regiment from June, 1780, to January, 1781, and in First Regiment, Connecticut Line, from latter date until December 31st, 1781.

**BENJAMIN MACKALL MAY,**  
Wilmington, Delaware.

March 8, 1917.

Great-great-grandson of Ezra Lunt (17—1803), Captain in  
Colonel Moses Little's Regiment of Massachusetts Militia in  
1775 and 1779.

**WALTER STUART (Life),**  
Carlisle, Pa.

March 8, 1917.

Great-grandson of William Donaldson (1758-1800), Captain in  
Second Battalion, Cumberland County, Pennsylvania Militia,  
in 1777-78-79.

The following supplemental claims, having been duly  
approved were placed on file with the membership records of  
your Society:

**FREDERICK GEORGE MCKEAN, JR.,**  
Philadelphia.

May 11, 1916.

Great-great-grandson of Robert Ralston (1761-1836). August 10,  
1780, commissioned Ensign in Captain John McCalla's Company  
of the 2nd Regiment of Foot, commanded by Colonel Benjamin  
G. Eyre. The regiment was formed from men of the 2nd, 3rd,  
and 4th classes of Philadelphia Militia of the State of Pennsylv-  
ania. The Troop were on duty near Trenton, New Jersey,  
August 31, 1780.

**CHARLES CUSTIS HARRISON, JR.,**  
Philadelphia.

May 11, 1916.

(1) Great-great-grandson of John Nixon (1733-1808), Deputy to the  
Provincial Convention of Pennsylvania, July 15, 1774; Dele-  
gate to the Provincial Convention of Pennsylvania, January  
23, 1775; Member of the Committee of Safety of Pennsylvania,  
October 20, 1775-July 22, 1776; Member of the Continental  
Navy Board, 1776; Lieutenant-Colonel, Third Battalion  
("Silk Stockings"), Philadelphia Associators, 1775 and 1777;  
read the Declaration of Independence publicly in Philadelphia  
for the first time, July 8th, 1776; Auditor of Public Accounts,  
August 26, 1779.

(2) Great-great-grandson of Samuel Waples (1755-1834), Lieutenant in  
9th Virginia Continental Line; was in Battles of Brandywine  
and Germantown, and taken prisoner at Germantown.



**HARRY WALN HARRISON,**  
Philadelphia.

May 11, 1916.

- (1) Great-great-grandson of John Nixon (1733-1808), Deputy to the Provincial Convention of Pennsylvania, July 15, 1774; Delegate to the Provincial Convention of Pennsylvania, January 23, 1775; Member of the Committee of Safety of Pennsylvania, October 20, 1775-July 22, 1776; Member of the Continental Navy Board, 1776; Lieutenant-Colonel, Third Battalion ("Silk Stockings"), Philadelphia Associators, 1775 and 1777; read the Declaration of Independence publicly in Philadelphia for the first time, July 8th, 1776; Auditor of Public Accounts, August 26, 1779.
- (2) Great-great-grandson of Samuel Waples (1755-1834), Lieutenant in 9th Virginia Continental Line; was in Battles of Brandywine and Germantown, and taken prisoner at Germantown.

**GEORGE LIEB HARRISON, JR.,**  
Philadelphia.

May 11, 1916.

- (1) Great-great-grandson of John Nixon (1733-1808), Deputy to the Provincial Convention of Pennsylvania, July 15, 1774; Delegate to the Provincial Convention of Pennsylvania, January 23, 1775; Member of the Committee of Safety of Pennsylvania, October 20, 1775-July 22, 1776; Member of the Continental Navy Board, 1776; Lieutenant-Colonel, Third Battalion ("Silk Stockings"), Philadelphia Associators, 1775 and 1777; read the Declaration of Independence publicly in Philadelphia for the first time, July 8th, 1776; Auditor of Public Accounts, August 26, 1779.
- (2) Great-great-grandson of Samuel Waples (1755-1834), Lieutenant in 9th Virginia Continental Lines, was in Battles of Brandywine and Germantown, and taken prisoner at Germantown.

**JAMES MONROE THORINGTON,**  
Philadelphia.

June 8, 1916.

Great-great-grandson of Benjamin Parker (1758-1812), Private in Lieutenant Nathaniel Holme's Company in the service of the State of Vermont, commencing December 27, 1780, ending April 3, 1781; in Captain Eben Wood's Company of Alarm List in Colonel Eben Warbridge's Regiment of Militia, October 13, 1781; and in Captain Abraham Salisbury's Company of Militia for service in 1781.

JACOB SHOEMAKER WALN,  
Haverford, Pa.

June 8, 1916.

- (1) Great-great-grandson of John Nixon (1733-1808), Deputy to the Provincial Convention of Pennsylvania, July 15, 1774; Delegate to the Provincial Convention of Pennsylvania, January 23, 1775; Member of the Committee of Safety of Pennsylvania, October 20, 1775-July 22, 1776; Member of the Continental Navy Board, 1776; Lieutenant-Colonel, Third Battalion ("Silk Stockings"), Philadelphia Associators, 1775 and 1777; read the Declaration of Independence publicly in Philadelphia for the first time, July 8th, 1776; Auditor of Public Accounts, August 26, 1779.
- (2) Great-great-grandson of Samuel Waples (1755-1834), Lieutenant in 9th Virginia Continental Line; was in Battles of Brandywine and Germantown, and taken prisoner at Germantown.

REV. HORACE EDWIN HAYDEN,  
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

October 12, 1916.

Great-great-grandson of Conrad Abel (1734-1794), Private in Captain George Easterly's Company, 3rd Battalion, Philadelphia Militia, 1777.

WILLIAM LAWRENCE SAUNDERS, 2d,  
Philadelphia.

October 12, 1916.

Great-great-great-grandson of John Ralston (1735-1795), Member of Constitutional Convention of Pennsylvania, 1776, and as Paymaster in Pennsylvania Militia, 1781.

LIEUT. ROY SILAS ATWOOD,  
Orwell, Pa.

December 14, 1916.

Great-great-grandson of Elisha Atwood (1745-1825) Corporal, Fifth Company, 13th Regiment, Connecticut Militia, in 1776.

NORRIS STANLEY BARRATT, JR.,  
Philadelphia.

December 14, 1916.

Great-great-great-grandson of William Stone (1739-1821), Captain of a Company, August, 1775. Captain of the Sloop "Hornet", October, 1775; part of the fleet, (Commodore Hopkins,) which conquered New Providence.

**LIEUT. ROY SILAS ATWOOD,**  
Orwell, Pa.

February 8, 1917.

- (1) Great-great-grandson of Elisha Atwood (1745-1825). Service in New York, Captain Elias Cunnings' Company, 13th Regiment Militia, Fifth Company. Enlisted August 12, 1776, discharged September 14, 1776, Col. Benjamin Hinman of Woodbury commanding. Served as Corporal.
- (2) Great-great-grandson of James Coddington (1755-1836), Corporal in Captain Edward Blake's Company, Colonel George Williams' Regiment, Massachusetts Militia, in 1776.

**CALVIN MASON SMYTH, JR.,**  
Philadelphia.

February 8, 1917.

Great-great-great-grandson of James Slaughter (1754-1833), Captain Quarter-Master of Culpeper Battalion of Minute Men.

The summary of new and reinstated members and casualties for the year is as follows:

Elected to membership classified as follows:

Life . . . . .	24
Annual . . . . .	39
	— 63
Casualties:	
Deceased . . . . .	21
Dropped for non-payment of dues . . . . .	9
Resigned . . . . .	14
Transferred to other State Societies . . . . .	1
	— 45
Restored to rolls . . . . .	1
	—
	44
Net increase in membership during the year ending April 3, 1917 . . . . .	19
Number of Insignia issued during the year . . . . .	14
Number of Certificates of Membership issued during the year . . . . .	9

Condition of the membership of your Society on this date (April 3, 1917) covering a period of twenty-nine years, is as follows:

Founders, April 3, 1888.....	15	
Elected to membership since April 3, 1888 (thirty-four by transfer from other State Societies.....)	1996	
	<hr/>	2011
Classified as follows:		
Never qualified.....	8	
Perpetual or endowed.....	12	
Life.....	160	
Honorary Life.....	1	
Annual.....	1830	
Casualties:		
Elected, but never qualified.....	8	
Deceased.....	536	
Dropped from rolls for non-payment of dues.....	238	
Resigned.....	140	
Transferred to other States Societies.....	48	
	<hr/>	
	970	
Restored to rolls.....	51	
	<hr/>	919
Net membership, April 3, 1917.....	1092	
Net membership, April 3, 1916.....	1073	
	<hr/>	
Net increase in membership during the year.....	19	
Total number of Certificates of Membership issued	357	
Total number of Insignia issued.....	826	

The necrological roll, from report received during the year, is as follows:

GEORGE WASHINGTON BAILEY, M. D., son of William Bailey, by his wife Lydia Low Densten, born near Clarksboro, Gloucester Co., New Jersey, December 5, 1840, died at Philadelphia, December 19, 1916. He was elected to membership in the Society, January 24, 1902, by right of service of his great-great-grandfather, Captain Richard Skinner, of the First Regiment, Middlesex County, New Jersey Militia, killed in action at Woodbridge, July 1, 1779. Educated at the public schools of his County and the State Normal School of New Jersey, Mr. Bailey served in the Civil War, 1862-1863, as sergeant in Company E, Twenty-fourth New Jersey Volunteers, and was in the battles of Fredericksburg and

Chancellorsville. He later studied medicine and was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania, in March 1869. Ill health caused him to abandon the practice of his profession, and he associated himself with the firm of William T. Bailey and Company, real estate operators, 1872-1882; entering the wholesale coal business on his own account in the latter year and organizing, in 1895, the George W. Bailey Coal Company, of which he was president until 1905, when he retired from active business life. At the outbreak of the Spanish-American War, he assisted in the organization of the National Relief Commission, and is believed to have been the first to minister in the relief of United States troops, beginning the work at Camp Alger, and continuing to represent the National Relief Commission in the various Camps in Virginia, including the first ship-load of sick and wounded returning from Cuba and arriving at Fortress Monroe. A ruling elder of the Tabernacle Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, he was widely interested in educational and philanthropic movements, particularly along the lines of Presbyterian endeavor. He served as director of the Sunday School Times Company; trustee of the Presbyterian Hospital, Philadelphia; vice-president, West Jersey Orphanage for Destitute Colored Children, Camden, New Jersey; trustee of School for Christian Workers, Philadelphia; trustee and vice-president, Board of Education, Presbyterian Church, U. S. A.; member of a number of standing and special Committees of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, and past-president of the World Sunday School Association. He was also president of the Overbrook Cemetery Company, and a director in the Whitney Glass Works Company, the Ocean City Water Company and the Ocean City Sewer Company; a member of the Union League, Philadelphia, and of other social organizations, and the Masonic fraternity. Mr. Bailey married, first, December 10, 1869, Rebecca Hurff; second, June 18, 1891, Annie Knight McGill, by whom he is survived, with two children, Mrs. Frank W. Elliott, of Philadelphia, and Mrs. Lammers, wife of Howard M. Lammers, Lieut. U.S.N.

**EDWIN ATLEE BARBER**, son of William Edwin Barber, Esq., by his wife Anne Eliza Townsend, was born at Baltimore, Maryland, August 31, 1851, and died at West Chester, Pennsylvania, December 12, 1916. He became a member of the Society, May 11, 1891, by virtue of the service of his great-great-grandfather, Samuel John Atlee (1739-1786), Colonel, Pennsylvania Musketry Battalion, March 21, 1776, and member of Continental Congress. Mr. Barber received his early education in the schools of West Chester, Pennsylvania; was graduated at Williston Seminary, Easthampton, Massachusetts, 1869; studied at Lafayette College, Easton, Penna., to senior year and received from it the degree of A. M., in 1880, and Ph. D., in 1893. An advanced student of ceramics, archaeology and botany, he was Assistant Naturalist on the United States

Geological and Geographical Survey of the Territories in 1874, and in 1875, he accompanied a portion of the same Survey into the ancient ruin districts of Southwestern Colorado and the adjacent territory in Utah and Arizona, as special correspondent for the New York *Herald*. From 1879 to 1885 he was Superintendent of the West Philadelphia post office, and the chairman and secretary of the United States Civil Service Examining Board for the Philadelphia post office. During this time he was also associate editor of the *American Antiquarian* and the author of many illustrated magazine articles on natural history and ceramics. In 1885 he established and edited *The Museum*, an illustrated journal for collectors and young naturalists, of which, however, for lack of support but four numbers were issued. He was appointed in 1879, Chief of the Department of Archaeology of the Permanent Exhibition in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, an honorary position, and in 1892 was made Honorary Curator of the new Department of American Pottery and Porcelain at the Pennsylvania Museum. In 1901 he was elected Curator of the Pennsylvania Museum and Secretary of the Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Art, becoming Director of the Pennsylvania Museum in 1907, which latter position he continued to acceptably fill until his decease. He was a member of The American Philosophical Society, the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia, the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences, the Chester County Historical Society, corresponding member of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, of the Virginia Historical Society, and the Hispanic Society of America, Socio Correspondant de la Sociedad Mexicana de Historia Natural, Membre Correspondant Etranger de la Société d' Anthropologie de Paris, English Ceramic Society, the International Committee of the Ceramic Museum of Faenza, Italy, the Walpole Society, the Society of Colonial Wars in Pennsylvania, the University Club, the Masonic and Sigma Chi fraternities. By religious faith and practice he was a Presbyterian and in politics an independent Republican. Indefatigable as a writer, notably in the department of English and American ceramics, his contributions to magazines numbered more than two hundred. His published works were: Pottery and Porcelain of the United States, 1893, 1903, 1909; Historical Sketch of the Green Point, New York, Porcelain Works, 1895; Anglo-American Pottery, 1899, 1901; American Glassware, 1900; Tulip Ware of the Pennsylvania-German Potters, 1903; Marks of American Potters, 1904; Tin Enamelled Pottery, 1906; Salt Glazed Stoneware, 1906; Artificial Soft Paste Porcelain, 1907; Lead Glazed Pottery, 1907; The Maiolica of Mexico, 1908; Hard Paste Porcelain (Oriental), 1910. He was also collaborator of the Century Dictionary, 1909, and the author of genealogies of the AtLee and Barber families of Pennsylvania. Dr. Barber's private collection of pottery and porcelain, acquired by unusual opportunities and unusual knowledge, is considered by critics a most valuable contribution to this field of research. He catalogued numerous

collections of ceramics, both public and private, among which may be named: The Pennsylvania Museum; Boston Museum of Fine Arts; Essex Institute, Salem, Mass.; Wadsworth Athenaeum, Hartford, Conn.; Art Institute, Chicago, Ill.; Hispanic Museum, New York; Mrs Robert W. de Forrest, New York (Mexican Maiolica); Miss Maude L. Buckingham, Chicago; Mrs. Miles White, Jr., Baltimore, Md., etc.; William S. Hill, New York. His wife, Nellie Louise Parker, whom he married, February 5, 1880, daughter of Major William H. Parker, of the United States Marine Corps, survives him, as does a daughter, Mrs. Karl David Mathiot, of West Chester, Penna.

**EUGENE BEAUHARNAIS BEAUMONT**, Lieutenant-Colonel U. S. A., son of the Hon. Andrew Beaumont, by his wife Julia A. Colt, and a descendant of William Beaumont, one of the founders of Saybrook, Connecticut, was born at Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, August 2, 1837, and died at his summer home, Harvey's Lake, Pa., August 17, 1916. He entered the Society, June 13, 1892, in right of service of his grandfather, Isaiah Beaumont (1757-1840), of the Connecticut Line. Appointed cadet at the United States Military Academy, July 1, 1856, Mr. Beaumont was duly graduated, and was commissioned second lieutenant, First Cavalry, May 6, 1861, and Fourth Cavalry, August 3, 1861. Assigned as aide-de-camp to General Burnside, he received his baptism of fire at Bull Run and was favorably mentioned in Burnside's report. After that he was in continuous service: acting adjutant First Cavalry; aide-de-camp to General Sedgwick, served with him in Shenandoah Valley; in the Peninsula Campaign; aide-de-camp to General Halleck, August 7, 1862; captain and aide-de-camp to Major-General Sedgwick; participated at Gettysburg and in the subsequent operations at Rappahannock Station, Raccoon Ford Road and Mine Run; in Wilderness Campaign; crossed the Chickahominy; in the fight at White Oak Swamp, Nottaway Court House, Roanoke Station and Stony Creek Station; with Third Cavalry Division in Shenandoah Valley and in combat at Sheppardstown, August 25, 1864; appointed October 24, 1864, adjutant-general, with rank of major, to Cavalry Corps, Military Division of the Mississippi; in battle of Nashville; combats at Hollow Tree Gap and Harpeth River, Kirchlant Creek and at Pulaski; at Montevallo, Ebenezer Church and at the storming of Selma, Alabama, Columbus and Macon, Georgia; assigned command of Company K, Fourth Cavalry, April 13, 1866, serving at Texas posts and in the Indian wars on the plains, taking part in many scouts and combats. Instructor of Cavalry at West Point Military Academy, March 1, 1875, he was promoted to major, Fourth Cavalry, November 12, 1879; commanded Fort Reno, Indian Territory, 1879-1880; Fort Garland, 1880; Fort Riley, Kansas, 1881; stationed at Fort Bayard, New Mexico, 1884, and at Fort Bowie, New Mexico, during the Geronimo War; commanded Fort Huachuca, 1888; was inspector-

general, Department of Texas, 1888-1892; promoted lieutenant-colonel, Third Cavalry, January 14, 1892, was retired May 6 of that year and subsequently resided at Wilkes-Barre. For gallant and meritorious services in the Civil War he was successively brevetted captain, major, lieutenant and colonel of volunteers, and was awarded the "Medal of Honor," March 30, 1894, under resolution of Congress, for his "distinguished gallantry in action" at Harpeth River, Tennessee, December 17, 1864, when "he led the attack upon a battery, dispersed the enemy and captured the guns"; and again at Selma, Alabama, April 2, 1865, while Adjutant-General of the Cavalry Corps, Army of the Mississippi, "he charged with his regiment into the enemy's works." Colonel Beaumont was thirty years a member of the Pennsylvania Commandery of the Loyal Legion; also of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society.

**ALEXANDER WILLIAMS BIDDLE, M. D.**, son of Colonel Alexander Biddle, by his wife Julia Williams Rush, born at Philadelphia, July 4, 1856, died at Islesboro, Maine, September 19, 1916; was elected to membership in the Society May 13, 1889, under the service of his great-grandfather, Colonel Clement Biddle (1745-1814), Deputy Quartermaster-General, Continental Army. Maternally, he entered claims in the Society under two Signers of the Declaration of Independence, Dr. Benjamin Rush of Pennsylvania and Richard Stockton of New Jersey. His late father, also a member of the Society, served with distinction in the Civil War as Major and Lieutenant-Colonel of the 121st Pennsylvania Regiment of Volunteers, and was especially distinguished at Gettysburg. The son, educated at Dr. Faires' Classical Institute, and the University of Pennsylvania, was graduated in Medicine at the Jefferson Medical College in 1879, but did not long continue in the active practice of his profession. He was a member of the College of Physicians; for some years surgeon of the First Troop Philadelphia City Cavalry; many years physician to the Bethesda Children's Christian Home at Chestnut Hill, and much interested in the Preston Retreat. An enthusiastic sportsman, particularly in golf, he was the inventor of special golf sticks, the superiority of which was quickly recognized by the manufacturers of sporting goods. He held membership in the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, Pennsylvania Commandery, the Philadelphia, Philadelphia Cricket and Philadelphia Country clubs, was a life-member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, and had served on the board of managers of the Drexel Institute from its foundation. His wife, Anne, daughter of the late Hon. William McKennan, of Pittsburgh, Judge of the United States Circuit Court, survives him, with the following children: Mrs. A. J. Drexel Paul of Rosemont, Mrs. John Penn Brock of Lebanon, Mrs. Thomas Charlton Henry of Chestnut Hill, Miss Christine A. and Alexander Biddle. His brother, Louis Alexander Biddle, Esq., is a member of this Society.



**CHARLES EDWIN CLARK**, son of Joseph Stevens Clark, by his second wife Mercy Maria Aldrich, was born at Mendon, Massachusetts, April 23, 1854, and died at Philadelphia, April 1, 1917. He was admitted to the Society, May 9, 1905, in right of service of his great-grandfather, Seth Thayer (1725-1803), of Milford, Massachusetts, lieutenant in Captain Gershom Nelson's Company, Colonel Ezra Wood's 3rd Worcester County, Massachusetts regiment of militia, from July 9, 1776, until November 16, 1779. Educated in the schools of Woonsocket, Rhode Island, Mr. Clark, shortly after marriage, established himself in Philadelphia, where he spent ten years in the woolen trade. In 1893 he became engaged in the dental manufacturing business, forming the Pennsylvania Dental Company, of which he was President and Treasurer at the time of his decease. A Republican in politics, he was for nearly thirty years an active member of the Union League, and was also a member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, the New England Society of Pennsylvania and of the Board of Trustees of the Tabernacle Presbyterian Church. He married at Holyoke, Massachusetts, February 13, 1880, Nancy S., daughter of the late William Skinner, of London, England, and Holyoke, by his wife Nancy Warner of Northampton, Massachusetts, and is by her survived, with three sons, Raymond Skinner Clark of New York, Herbert Skinner Clark and Charles Edwin Clark, Jr., of Philadelphia.

**MURRELL DOBBINS**, son of Joseph Ridgway Dobbins, of Mount Holly, New Jersey, by his wife Mary Ann Hilyard, born at Pemberton, New Jersey, August 29, 1843, died at Philadelphia, April 7, 1917. He was elected to membership in the Society November 8, 1898, in right of service of his great-grandfather, Andrew Summers (1742-1806), Captain, Fifth Company, Fifth Class, Philadelphia Militia Regiment of Foot, in service of United States, Colonel Jehu Eyre Commanding, September 12, 1777; also Captain, Fifth Company of Artillery, Philadelphia Militia, Commissioned August 13, 1779. Following his father's decease, Mr. Dobbins came to Philadelphia, where he served an apprenticeship with his brother, Richard J. Dobbins, a prominent builder, with whom he subsequently became associated in business. This connection lasted a number of years, during which some of the largest and best constructed buildings in the city were erected by the Dobbins brothers, notably the Ledger Building, House of Correction, Memorial Hall and the Main Centennial Exhibition buildings. Since 1876 he was extensively engaged in the manufacture of bricks, the management of his various real estate and a large stock farm in New Jersey. A Republican in politics, his counsel was frequently sought by the more active party leaders, and his name was several times mentioned as the mayoralty candidate for the city. For many years Mr. Dobbins was a member of the old Board of Port Wardens, and for some years served on the Board of Education, and, while acting in the

latter capacity, was largely instrumental in establishing the Philadelphia Trade Schools. As president of the Board of Inspectors of the Eastern Penitentiary, covering a period of years, he evinced a deep interest in prison work and reform and gave considerable of his time and money to the reformation of convicts and their subsequent social rehabilitation. In 1909 he was elected City Treasurer. It was during his term of office that the new school code was passed, under which he became the first school treasurer. At the time of his decease, Mr. Dobbins was president of the Camden Pottery Company, and at one time was president of the Third National Bank. He was one of the organizers and first president of the Pennsylvania Society of New Jersey; a member of the Historical Society, the Colonial Society and the Horticultural Society of Pennsylvania, the Union League and Manufacturers' clubs, Old Pupils' Association of Friends' Central Schools, the Bricklayers' Company, the Master Builders' Exchange, of which he had been a one-time president, the Masonic Order and the Knights Templar. He married Emily, daughter of Captain Thomas Munroe, of Philadelphia, and is by her survived, with a daughter Laura E. Dobbins, and son Thomas Munroe Dobbins, a member of this Society. The late Edward Tonkin Dobbins, also a member, was a brother of Mr. Dobbins.

THEODORE NEWELL ELY, son of Adriel Ely, by his wife Evelina Foster, born at Watertown, New York, June 23, 1846; died at Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania, October 28, 1916, was elected to membership in the Society, January 12, 1897, in right of service of his grandfather, Adriel Ely (1744-1829), of Lyme, Connecticut, who responded to the alarm of April, 1775, and was 2nd lieutenant, Capt. Martin Kirkland's Co., Col. Erastus Wolcott's Regiment, in 1776. Mr. Ely was graduated C. E. at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, New York, in 1866, and was the recipient of the M. A. degree from Yale in 1897, and of Sc. D. from Hamilton College, in 1904. Immediately after graduation he began his life-work at the Fort Pitt Foundry, Pittsburgh, experimenting with projectiles under General Rodman. From 1868 to 1911 he was engaged in railroad service, entering, in the former year, the engineering department of the Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway at Pittsburgh and was soon appointed assistant engineer of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad. In 1869-1870, he was superintendent of the middle division of the Philadelphia and Erie; 1870-1873, assistant general superintendent of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad; 1873-1874, superintendent of motive power of the same division; 1874 to 1882 superintendent of motive power of the Pennsylvania Railroad division 1882 to March, 1893, general superintendent of motive power of the Pennsylvania Railroad Lines East of Pittsburgh and Erie; March, 1893, to July 1, 1911, chief of motive power east and west of Pittsburgh. At the

latter date he retired from the service after forty-three years of active duty. Famous as the organizer of the Pennsylvania's department for testing materials in the Altoona shops, Mr. Ely had the satisfaction of seeing the system of specifications which he had inaugurated, adopted by many other railroads; indeed his plan of purchasing railroad supplies on specifications has become general, to the equal benefit of buyer and seller. The present efficiency of the Altoona shops is conceded to be largely the result of the marked executive ability displayed by Mr. Ely during the eleven years of his superintendency there. He was in general charge of the designing of cars and other equipment, in which he effected radical changes. Noted as a patron of art and music, Mr. Ely was for many years a director of the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts; vice-president of the American Academy at Rome, a trustee of the Drexel Institute of Art, Science and Industry, and the Philadelphia Commercial Museum; a director of the Pennsylvania Steel Company and of the Cambria Steel Company; member of permanent Commission International Railway Congress; Eastern Railroad Association (president since 1904); American Railroad Association; American Society Civil Engineers; American Society Mechanical Engineers; American Institute Mining Engineers; Institute Civil Engineers, Great Britain; the American Philosophical Society; the American Historical Association; the Historical Society of Pennsylvania; the Franklin Institute; American Institute of Architects; fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; the Philadelphia, Radnor Hunt, Merion Cricket and T Square clubs of Philadelphia; the Century, Engineers' and University clubs of New York, and the Metropolitan Club of Washington. Mr. Ely is survived by four children: Mrs. Charles L. Tiffany of New York, Miss Gertrude S. Ely, Miss Henrietta B. Ely and Carl Brandes Ely, of Harrisburg, superintendent of construction of the Steelton plant of the Bethlehem Steel Company. His wife, Susanna Wierman, died at Bryn Mawr, July 24, 1904.

REV. WILLIAM WILSON EVANS, D. D. , son of John Evans, by his wife Amelia Major, born at Lewistown, Pennsylvania, September 24, 1840, died at Washington, D. C., October 6, 1916, was elected to the Society, December 10, 1895, in right of service of his great-grandfather, Peacock Major of Philadelphia, (1748-1829), second lieutenant, Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania Battalion of the "Flying Camp," 1776; first lieutenant, Fourth Battalion, 1777; ensign, Second Battalion, 1781; Philadelphia County Militia. Educated at Lewistown Academy, Mr. Evans was graduated A. M., Dickinson College, and D. D. at De Pauw University. He entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he labored indefatigably as a member of the Central Pennsylvania Conference, being pastor for twenty-seven years and presiding elder twenty-three years. Recognized as a leader in the history and development of the Conference, he was president of the Conference

Corporation from its beginning until a few years ago, giving an administration of rare ability. He was regarded by the bishops "as one of the great presiding elders of the Church," and "one of its most astute ecclesiastical statesmen." In 1896 he was elected to the chair of Christian Evidence and English Bible at Dickinson College, but declined the honor. A member of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1880, 1896, 1900, 1904 and 1908, he was a trustee of Dickinson College and of Drew Theological Seminary. Perhaps his most enduring monument, and one of which he was justly proud, is the beautiful church at Carlisle, Penna., the church-home of Carlisle Methodism and the student body of Dickinson College. His widow, Alice Anne (Fresinger) Evans, whom he married at York, Penna., September 4, 1866, survives, with two of their three children, Mary, wife of Edward B. Rosa, chief physician of U. S. Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C., and Freysinger Evans, Esq., a member of this Society.

**WILLIAM DARLINGTON EVANS**, son of the late State Senator Henry S. Evans, of West Chester, Pennsylvania, by his wife Jane Darlington, was born at Doylestown, Bucks County, in that State, May 13, 1850, and died at West Chester, July 26, 1916. He was elected to the Society May 12, 1890, in right of service of his great-grandfathers, Captain Nathan Evans (1755-1810), and Brigadier-General John Lacey (1755-1814), of Bucks County militia, and of his great-great-grandfather, Colonel Thomas Reynolds (1729-1803), of Burlington County, New Jersey, all of whose military records are outlined in the Society's Decennial Register (1898). Mr. Evans maternal grandfather, Dr. William Darlington, LL. D., member of Congress 1814-1824, was one of Chester County's most distinguished citizens and a botanist of much more than local reputation. His father, Senator Evans, was the one time owner and editor of the *West Chester Village Record*, which, under his direction, was the leading County paper and exerted a wide influence for good throughout the Commonwealth. Educated at Wyers' Academy, West Chester, William D. Evans was graduated at the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University in 1872, and shortly thereafter, by the death of his father, became associated with his brothers, Barton and Septimus Evans, in the conduct of the *Record*, which was continued many years on a successful basis, but which finally, through financial reverses, passed out of the control of the Evans family. While connected with the *Record*, Mr. Evans was a pungent and ready writer and contributed largely to its editorial and local columns. Later he entered the office of the *West Chester Daily Local News*, and for twenty years, to within a few days of his death, held the position of proof-reader on that paper. A man of learning, he made no exploitation of it to further his own interests; of firm and positive convictions, he never side-stepped in taking the stand for a principle he considered right; of honor, his every act revealed the fact that his

word could always be relied upon. The milk of human kindness pulsed in his frail body, and he was ever ready to speak a sympathetic word or give a helping hand to those in need. When adversity crossed his path, he faltered not by the wayside, but forged ahead without flinching, casting, betimes, sunshine and cheer by his affable manner. One of the founders of the Color Guard of this Society, he was many years a member of the Wayne Fencibles, past master of the West Chester Masonic Lodge, a vestryman of the Church of the Holy Trinity and a member of its vested choir. He is survived by a widow, a daughter, Mrs. Edwin J. Bevan, and a son, Henry S. Evans.

**FRANK HUTCHINSON GALLONEY**, son of Charles Alfred Galloney, of Brooklyn, New York, by his wife Anna Riffert Hutchinson, was born at Philadelphia, March 8, 1875, and died at Devon, July 25, 1916. He was elected to membership in the Society, January 12, 1897, in right of service of his great-great-grandfather, David Kirkpatrick (1752-1839), ensign, Colonel Malcolm's Additional Continental Regiment, 1777; lieutenant, Colonel Spencer's Regiment, Continental Establishment, 1779; retired January 1, 1781; captain, General Du Portail's Corps of Sappers and Miners, Continental Establishment, 1781; wounded at Yorktown, October 14, 1781; served to June 3, 1783; presented with sword by Lafayette for gallantry at Brandywine, September 11, 1777; member of Delaware State Society of the Cincinnati. Mr. Galloney was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1898, and was a member of the Society of Colonial Wars in Pennsylvania, the Society of War of 1812, the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, and the Rittenhouse and Automobile clubs of Philadelphia, the Radnor Hunt, Bryn Mawr Polo and Devon Polo clubs and other organizations. His wife, Harriette A. Rogers, survives him.

**ROBERT HEBERTON**, son of Robert Heberton, by his wife Arabella A. Loockman, was born at Philadelphia, February 8, 1855, and died at Chestnut Hill, where he had been long resident, May 30, 1916. He was elected to membership in the Society, December 14, 1897, in right of service of his great-grandfather, John Craig (1733-1821), sergeant-major, April 5, 1776, lieutenant, May 7, 1777, in Captain Elisha Walton's Troop of Light Dragoons, First Regiment, Monmouth County, New Jersey militia. Maternally he was descended from the eminent New York Dutch merchant, Govert Loockerman, 1616-1671, member of the Council of Nine Men, under Governor Peter Stuyvesant, in 1647, and lieutenant of New York militia in 1670. Educated in the schools of Philadelphia and at Boston, Massachusetts, Mr. Heberton was associated in the lumber business with his father, whom he succeeded in control, and later the firm became Wister and Herberton. A member of the Masonic fraternity, the Winona Council, American Merchants, of Germantown, the Business Men's

Association of Germantown, he was also one of the Old Guard, Battery A, with which organization he had served in the Hazleton riots of 1877. He was a communicant of St. Martin's Episcopal Church, Chestnut Hill, and active in various religious organizations, particularly that of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, where his interest and service were to be relied upon in all its goodworks. "It was this invariable quality, both in disposition and in duty, that marked the unusualness of his character. There was always the same kindly warmth of greeting and of friendship and the same willingness to fulfil any obligation that might be laid upon him." As a citizen he was noted for his genial temperament and earnest support of all the civic and patriotic movements in the town and as a valuable member of the business and improvement associations and other public organizations for the betterment of the Ward and city. He was buried at St. Thomas', Whitemarsh. There sons, Robert M. Heberton, Craig Heberton, 2d, and Radcliffe C. Heberton, survive, as do two daughters, Sue M. Heberton and Harriet L. Heberton, and a widow, Mrs. Ellesa Miller Heberton, daughter of William T. Miller, by his wife Sue H. Martin.

**HUGH BOYLE HOUSTON**, son of James Grey Houston, by his wife Maria Catharine Virchaud, was born at Philadelphia, October 25, 1838, and died there, December 7, 1916. He was elected to membership in the Society, November 8, 1898, in right of service of his great-grandfather, Thomas Proctor, of Philadelphia (1739-1806), Captain of Artillery at Philadelphia, October 27, 1775; Captain in service of Pennsylvania, commissioned August 14, 1776; Captain in service of Philadelphia, commissioned October 27, 1776; Colonel of Artillery, service of Pennsylvania, commissioned February 6, 1777; Colonel of Artillery, Army of United States, commissioned by Congress May 18, 1779; Colonel, 4th Battalion, Artillery of United States, commissioned April 21, 1780; resigned from the army April 18, 1781; major of artillery, commissioned December 25, 1782. Colonel Proctor was an original member of the Pennsylvania Society of the Cincinnati, brigadier-general of the State troops in the Whisky Insurrection and later major-general of Pennsylvania militia. His original commissions were owned by Mr. Houston, as was his writing desk, presented by Washington upon his retirement from the army, and an autograph letter from Washington in reference to that event. Educated at Girard College, Mr. Houston early in the Civil War, enlisted in the Philadelphia Gray Reserve Regiment, and served under emergency calls in 1862 and 1863. In 1864 he became connected with the firm of James E. Caldwell and Company as jewelry salesman, and ten years later was admitted to partnership, and was the head of the Fine Arts Department for many years, retiring in 1903. A member of the State Society of the Cincinnati, the Union League and other social organizations, he was many years a vestryman of St. Mary's, Hamiltonville,

and a member of the French Church of St. Sauveur. He married January 4, 1866, Josephine W., daughter of William E. and Sarah (Bryce) Haverstick, of Philadelphia, who pre-deceased him. Two daughters, Mrs. Walter A. Kirkpatrick and Mrs. Rayburn C. Smith, survive him.

**HERBERT MARSHALL HOWE, M. D.**, son of the late Rt. Rev. Mark Anthony De Wolf Howe, D. D., LL. D., first Bishop of the diocese of Bethlehem, Penna., by his wife Elizabeth Marshall, born at Roxbury, Massachusetts, July 16, 1844; died suddenly at his summer home, Ferry Cliff, Bristol, Rhode Island, October 1, 1916. He was elected to membership in the Society, May 14, 1895, by right of service of his great-grandfather, Perley Howe, cornet, Killingly Company, Connecticut Minute Men, in the alarm of April, 1775, lieutenant and captain in Connecticut Light Horse, 1776. Acquiring the foundation of his education at the Rectory School, Hamden, Connecticut, he was graduated M. D. at the Medical Department, University of Pennsylvania, in 1865. After five years of active medical practice at Philadelphia, Mr. Howe entered business life, being from 1871 to 1875 a member of the firm of Harrison, Havermyer and Company, sugar refiners, and for forty years preceding his decease, he was a member of the firm of A. Pardee and Company, coal miners and shippers. He was also closely identified with other large business interests and responsibilities; president of the Allentown Rolling Mills; the Ogden Mine Railroad Company; vice-president of the North Pennsylvania Railroad Company; director of the Tradesmen's National Bank; the Finance Company of Philadelphia; the Guarantee Trust and Safe Deposit Company; the East Broad Top R. S. Coal Company; the Shade Gap Railroad Company; the Rocky Ridge Railroad Company and the Longdale Iron Company. Long interested in civic affairs and active therein so far as health would permit, he was formerly a member of the Board of State Charities and one of the commissioners for building the Insane Asylum for the South East District of Pennsylvania at Norristown. Many years a trustee of the Drexel Institute and of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, it was to the furtherance of the ideals of the latter institution that he gave deepest of his interest and co-operation. He held membership in the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, the New England Society of Pennsylvania, the Zeta Psi and the Rittenhouse, Racquett, Union League, Philadelphia Country, Huntingdon Valley Country and Contemporary clubs of Philadelphia, the New York Yacht and Squantum clubs. Dr. Howe is survived by his wife, Mary Wilson, daughter of the late J. Gillingham Fell, of Philadelphia, and three of their six children: Miss Edith Howe, and Mrs. Frederick Jordan, of Philadelphia, and Mrs. Alfred G. B. Steel, of Chestnut Hill. His brother, Frank Perley Howe, is a member of the Society.

EDWARD RUSSELL JONES, son of Samuel Tatem Jones, by his wife Adelaide Shiras Eakin, born at Philadelphia, July 16, 1865, died there September 11, 1916, was elected to membership in the Society, May 12, 1896, in right of service of his great-great-grandfathers, Chaplain Samuel Eakin (1745-1783), of New Jersey, and Lieutenant Titus Matlack (1738-1794), of Philadelphia, whose military records are outlined in the Society's Decennial Register (1898). Educated at private schools, Professor Hastings' and Dr. Faires' Classical Institute, Philadelphia, and Colonel Symonds' Military Academy, at Sing Sing, New York, his business career was begun with the Philadelphia and Reading Express Company, after which he was for over twenty-eight years connected with the S. S. White Manufacturing Company. An enthusiastic philatelist, he, at one time, was curator of Philately at the Pennsylvania Museum. He was likewise an enthusiastic and discriminating collector of books, chiefly Americana, of early American glassware and of American pottery. He was the first librarian of the Washington Memorial Library at Valley Forge, and in such capacity was acting at the time of his decease. Through his efforts the collections are said to have increased from a few hundred to over thirteen thousand volumes. He was a member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, the Bucks County Historical Society, The Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania, the Poor Richard and City clubs of Philadelphia, and was corporal in "Battery A" of Philadelphia in its early days. His funeral service took place at St. Mary's, Hamiltonville, where he had been baptized and with which his family had been connected since its foundation. He was buried at South Laurel Hill. His widow, Carmita de Solms Kennedy Jones, daughter of John McCalla Kennedy, Jr., a member of the Society, survives him.

SETH THOMAS MCCORMICK, son of Seth Thomas McCormick, Esq., by his wife Eleanor Miller, was born in Lycoming County, Pennsylvania, August 28, 1860, and died at Williamsport, August 6, 1916. He was elected to membership in the Society, June 12, 1900, by right of service of his great-great-grandfather, Hugh McCormick (1725-1777), a member of the Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, Committee of Correspondence, 1776, and wagon-master, ranking as captain, Cumberland County militia, 1776. Educated in the public schools of Williamsport, Mr. McCormick was admitted to the Lycoming County bar, September 1, 1881, and has been a successful practitioner of the law in the City of Williamsport from that time, being a member of the law firm founded by his father and continued by his brother, Henry Clay McCormick, member of Congress and later Attorney-General of Pennsylvania, until his decease in 1902. In his active life and practice as a corporation lawyer, Mr. McCormick mirrored the sterling qualities of his ancestry. He was a director and general counsel of the Susquehanna, Bloomsburg and Berwick



Railroad Company, the American Wood-Working Machinery Company, the Jersey Shore Water Company, the Williamsport and North Branch Railroad Company, the Pittsburgh, Westmoreland and Somerset Railroad Company, the Connell Anthracite Mining Company, the Williamsport Gas Company and the Lycoming Foundry and Machine Company. He was also a director in the Scranton Mutual Life Insurance Company, the Northern Central Trust Company and The Sun and News Publishing Company; a Democrat in politics, a Presbyterian in religious connections, and a member of the Ross and Country clubs of Williamsport and the Art and Lawyers' clubs of Philadelphia. He married at Williamsport, October 21, 1886, Belle Herdic, who pre-deceased him. Their three children survive, William Carl McCormick, member of this Society, Seth T. McCormick, who is at the Hill School, Pottstown, and Mrs. Thomas Herbert Lynn, of Williamsport.

FRANCIS SWABY MARKLAND, son of the late Henry Broome Markland, by his wife Anna Park Smith, was born at Philadelphia, June 25, 1874, and died at Secane, Pennsylvania, November 16, 1916. He was elected to membership in the Society, February 10, 1916, in right of service of his great-grandfather, John Markland of Philadelphia (1755-1837), ensign in 6th Pennsylvania Line, 1777, wounded at Germantown; lieutenant, July 1, 1779; transferred to 3rd Pennsylvania Line, January 1, 1783; brevetted Captain by Congress; one of the original members of the Pennsylvania Society of the Cincinnati. Captain Markland's grandson, George T. Markland, uncle of the deceased member, was, at his death, February 2, 1916, the oldest Pennsylvania Cincinnati, having been admitted in 1862. Educated in the public schools of his native city, Mr. Markland became engaged in the paving and concrete business, which he successfully conducted for about twenty years before his death. He married Helene, daughter of Leo Bergmark, who survives him with three children, Francis Swaby Markland, Jr., Helen Louise Markland and George Louis Markland. Matthew Beckwith Markland, a brother of the deceased, is a member of the Society.

JOHN DAVIS MERCUR, M. D., son of Ulysses Mercur, Chief Justice of Pennsylvania, by his wife Sarah Simpson Davis, was born at Towanda, Pennsylvania, July 15, 1853, and died there September 19, 1916. He was elected to membership in the Society, March 26, 1889, in right of service of his great-grandfather, John Davis (1760-1832), of the Bucks County, Pennsylvania Battalion of the "Flying Camp," 1776; Third Regiment, 1777; Ninth Regiment, 1780; Second Regiment of the Line 1780; ensign, Second Battalion, Bucks County militia; at Trenton, Paoli, Brandywine, Germantown, Valley Forge, Monmouth, Stony Point and Yorktown, wounded at Block House, New Jersey, July 21, 1780.

Mr. Mercur also entered claims under William Davis (—1797); Colonel Joseph Hart (1715-1788); Colonel Josiah Hart (1749-1800); Lieutenant Francis Watts (—1808); Arthur Watts (1733-1809, and James Watts (—1779). Obtaining his earlier education in the schools of Towanda, and at Waverly Institute, he prepared for college at Phillips Exeter Academy, New Hampshire, and matriculated at Harvard but did not graduate; studied medicine at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, and there received his M. D. degree, in March, 1878. After a year's residence at the Philadelphia Hospital, he practiced at Scranton, Pennsylvania, and later took an advanced course at Vienna. Returning to America he followed his profession in Philadelphia, until 1889, when he established himself in his native town and there continued in practice until a few years since, when failing health compelled his retirement. An Episcopalian by religious faith, he was a life-long, consistent member of Christ's Church, Towanda. He married, 1st, Jessie Corinne Hildreth; 2nd, Sue Eyer Rahm, who survives him. His brothers, Rodney Augustus Mercur, James Watts Mercur and Ulysses Mercur, Esqs., are members of this Society.

**CHARLES ELDRIDGE MORGAN, Jr.**, son of Charles Eldridge Morgan, by his wife Jane Potter Buck, born at Philadelphia, September 23, 1844; died there March 3, 1917; was elected a member of the Society, October 12, 1909, by right of service of his great-grandfather, Joseph Buck (1758-1803), sergeant, Second Battalion, Second Establishment, New Jersey Line, 1777-1779; ensign, 2d Regiment, 1779; lieutenant, 1781 to close of war; captain by brevet; member of New Jersey State Society of the Cincinnati. Prepared for college in the schools of Germantown, Mr. Morgan was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1864, and received the A. M. degree in 1867. He was a member of the Philomathean Society of the University and the Phi Kappa Sigma Fraternity, won the Sophomore declamation prize, delivered one of the commencement orations in Musical Fund Hall, and had the unique distinction of captaining the first Pennsylvania team to engage in intercollegiate competition. Indeed the cricket match of May 7, 1864, Pennsylvania against Haverford, was the first intercollegiate game in any branch of sport in the United States. In the summer of 1863, he served in Landis' Battery, called into life through Lee's invasion of Pennsylvania. The battery was stationed at Carlisle, as first line reserves, for use at the battle of Gettysburgh, but did not get into action. After the war he read law under Judge William A. Porter and was admitted to the Philadelphia bar, December 14, 1867, from which time until his decease he was an active practitioner, rising to a prominent place among the leaders of the bar, with a clientele which comprised many of the city's largest financial and public service

corporations. He was vice-president of the Law Academy in 1869 and from 1878 to 1885 First Assistant City Solicitor of Philadelphia, a member of the Board of City Trusts, the New Jersey Society of the Cincinnati, the University and Union League clubs, a founder of the Germantown Cricket Club, a governor of the Huntingdon Valley Country Club, and at one time a member of the Board of Public Education. He married, April 27, 1875, Lillie, daughter of Thomas B. Merrick, by his wife Elizabeth M. White, and is by her survived, together with three children, Charles E. Morgan, Jr., Elizabeth, wife of Walter Perry, of New Haven, Connecticut, and Hallowell Vaughan Morgan. John B. Morgan and Randall Morgan, Esqs., brothers, Marshall Shapleigh Morgan and Fisher Corlies Morgan, nephews of Mr. Morgan, are members of this Society.

**FREDERICK WISTAR MORRIS**, a son of Israel Morris, by his wife Elizabeth Longstreth, and a descendant in the sixth generation of Anthony Morris, one of the most eminent of the seventeenth century Philadelphia colonists, was born in Philadelphia, March 18, 1842, and died at his summer home, Chelsea, Atlantic City, New Jersey, September 4, 1916. He was elected to the Society, May 24, 1892, in right of service of his great-grandfather, Samuel Morris (1734-1832), captain of First Troop, Philadelphia City Cavalry, 1775, et seq., a member of the Philadelphia Committee of Safety 1775, member of the Pennsylvania Navy Board 1777, and of the Assembly in 1776, 1781-1783. Completing his education at Haverford College, Class of '60, Mr. Morris entered the firm of Morris, Wheeler and Company, iron merchants, of which his father, Israel Morris, was the founder in 1829. In 1836, Jacob P. Jones became associated with the elder Morris, and in 1847, by the addition of Richard H. Downing, the firm became Morris, Jones and Company, and is said to have accomplished more for the successful introduction and manufacture of American bar and sheet iron, in connection with foreign manufactures, than any other in the country. The personnel of the firm changed again, in or about 1860, by the withdrawal of Israel Morris from and the entrance of Joseph Klapp Wheeler and Andrew Wheeler into the corporation, which was Morris, Wheeler and Company, and with which the subject of the sketch continued until several years ago. He was a contributor to the Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, formerly a member of the Union League, a member of the Merion Cricket Club, and of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania since 1875. Mr. Morris married at Philadelphia, September 3, 1866, Elizabeth Flower, daughter of William W. Paul, by his wife Elizabeth Wheeler, and is by her survived, with four daughters, Mrs. John B. Thayer, Jr., Miss Margaret Morris, Mrs. Thomas E. Baird, Mrs. Walter Janney, and two sons, Frederick Wistar Morris, Jr., a member of this Society, and Samuel Wheeler Morris.

**SAMUEL WHITAKER PENNYPACKER**, a founder of this Society and many years one of its vice-presidents, was elected to membership in right of service of his great-grandfather Lieutenant Isaac Anderson (1760-1838), and great-great-grandfather, Major Patrick Anderson (1719-1793), both of Chester County, Pennsylvania, whose military records are given in detail in the Decennial Register (1898) of the Society. Mr. Pennypacker was born at Phoenixville, Pennsylvania, April 9, 1843, and died at his seat, Pennypacker's Mills on the Perkiomen, at Schwenksville, September 2, 1916. His father, Isaac Anderson Pennypacker, a graduate in medicine of the University of Pennsylvania, was a well known physician of Phoenixville, the first burgess of that borough, who later held the chair of Theory and Practice of Medicine in the Philadelphia Medical College and was one of the founders of the Howard Hospital in Philadelphia. His mother, Anna Maria Whitaker, was the daughter of Joseph Whitaker, a wealthy iron master. The foundations of the son's education were laid at the Northwest Grammar School, Saunders Institute, Philadelphia, and Grovemont Seminary, Montgomery County. In 1862 he had a brief career as a teacher, and in the following year enlisted in Company F, 26th Pennsylvania Emergency Regiment, the first force to meet the Confederates at Gettysburg. On his retirement from military service, he registered as a law student in the office of Peter McCall, erstwhile Mayor of Philadelphia, and entered the Law Department of the University of Pennsylvania, where he was graduated in 1866. In this year he was elected president of the Bancroft Literary Union and in 1868 was chosen president of the Law Academy of Philadelphia. For some years thereafter he pursued the quiet practice of his profession. In 1886 he was appointed a member of the Board of Public Education, and in the following year was admitted to the bar of the United States Supreme Court. Two years later, by the appointment of Governor Beaver, he became Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of Philadelphia. He was elected to the court to which he had been appointed for a term of ten years, and in 1899 was, by both political parties, re-elected to a similar term. In 1902 he was elected on the Republican ticket, Governor of Pennsylvania, at which time he was President Judge of Common Pleas Court No. 2 of Philadelphia. Of this phase of his career Samuel Dickson, Esq., president of the Law Association, said in a public address, "It is not possible for the wit of man to exaggerate the value in this community of having such a judge on the bench." High praise, yet not too high. His governorship covered the period from January, 1903, until January, 1907, during which he made a notable record of service to and for the Commonwealth, in his furtherance of the enactment of many laws for the betterment of social and political conditions: the personal registration, the uniform primaries, the corrupt practice act, economy in printing, the Delaware Channel Appropriation, the Divorce Congress, establishment of a State Health Department,

pure food regulations and good roads measures. Early in the field as a conservator of natural resources through his measure for the protection of forests and the water supply, he also gave to Pennsylvania its State constabulary, a system other States might copy to their advantage. Completing his term of office as governor, he returned to the practice of the law. In 1911 he was appointed a member of the State Railroad Commission, and later of its successor the Public Service Commission, and in this capacity he was serving at his death. Governor Pennypacker was widely known for his intimate acquaintance with Pennsylvania history, and perhaps his honors in this field were as dear to his heart as those of the bench, or as the chief executive of the Commonwealth. Aside from certain recognized obsessions few men, perhaps none, had a more comprehensive sense of the determining value of Pennsylvania's long line of political figures, and of her high place in the history-making epochs of the country than he, and certainly no one of her sons has striven so assiduously to hold before the public eye her greatness and glory. It was due largely to this knowledge and mental attitude that he was, in 1887, elected vice-president of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania and its president in 1900, which latter position he retained until his decease. He was no less widely known as a collector of books, and it is said that he was the first in the State to make a comprehensive collection of volumes, documents, and what might well be called incunabula relating to early Pennsylvania. His library, which came to possess "many a quaint and curious volume of ancient and forgotten lore," or the greater part of it, was sold while he held the gubernatorial chair and realized about forty thousand dollars. During the last thirty years of his life he was a trustee of the University of Pennsylvania, and to it he rendered loyal, loving and lasting service. His ambition in this respect, which he strove to make the ambition of others, was to see the University maintain its place as a great educational head not only in Pennsylvania, but in the unbounded field of scholarship. Indefatigable as a writer, he was the author of *Pennsylvania Colonial Cases*; *Pennypacker's Supreme Court Reports* (4 vols); *Index to the English Common Law Reports*, and aided in the preparation of many volumes of the *Weekly Notes of Cases*. He was likewise the author of *Annals of Phoenixville and Vicinity*; *Historical and Biographical Sketches*; *The Settlement of Germantown*; *Pennsylvania in American History*; *General Weedon's Orderly Book at Valley Forge*; *Capture of Stony Point*; *Anthony Wayne*; *The Desecration and Profanation of the Pennsylvania Capitol*, and some sixty other books and papers. The degree of LL. D. was conferred upon him by the University of Pennsylvania, by Franklin and Washington College and by Muhlenberg College. He was president of the Philobiblon Club, and of the Netherlands Society of Philadelphia, ex-president of the Pennsylvania German Society, member of the American Philosophical Society, *Maatschappijder Nederlandsche Letterkunde of Leyden*, the Society

of Colonial Wars in Pennsylvania, the Society of War of 1812, The Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania, the Baronial Order of Runnymede, the Valley Forge Commission and of other organizations. On October 20, 1870, he married Virginia Earl, daughter of Nathan B. Broomall, of Phoenixville, and is by her survived, with four children: the Misses Josephine W., Elizabeth Broomall and Anna Marie Whitaker Pennypacker, and Bevan Aubrey Pennypacker, Esq., a member of this Society. The funeral service for the jurist, scholar, historian and citizen-servant of the Commonwealth took place at Christ Church, Philadelphia; the interment at Phoenixville. "A Pennsylvanian of Pennsylvania was Pennypacker," said the New York daily press after his decease, and he, perhaps, would have been better pleased with that, than with columns of rhetorical phraseology. Rugged of body, fearless of mind, tolerant of the foibles and faults of others, with an optimism that covered good and bad alike, he made his life interesting to himself and of interest to others.

**LEWIS ALLAIRE SCOTT**, son of Lewis Allaire Scott, Esq., by his wife Fannie A. Wistar, born at Philadelphia, January 30, 1864, died Watkins, New York, October 31, 1916, was admitted to membership in the Society January 12, 1891, by right of service of his great-great-grandfather, Samuel Morris (1734-1812), Captain First Troop, Philadelphia City Cavalry (1775-1784), and that of his great-great-grandfather, John Morin Scott (1730-1784), Brigadier-General New York Militia (1776-1777). The distinguished military records of both ancestors are given in detail in the Decennial Register of the Society (1898). His late father, Lewis Allaire Scott, was a life member of the Society and long a practitioner of law at the Courts of Philadelphia, and his grandfather, John Morin Scott, was a prominent lawyer and a member of the Pennsylvania Constitutional Convention of 1837, and Mayor of Philadelphia, 1842-3. Educated at the Episcopal Academy of Philadelphia, Mr. Scott had a short business career with the firm of Moses Brown, Jones and Company, Wool Merchants. An ardent yachtsman and the owner of a commodious yacht, he spent the greater part of his summers on the waters of the Atlantic from the Delaware Bay to Maine. He was a member of the Philadelphia, Philadelphia Country and Cape May Yacht clubs, the Society of Colonial Wars in Pennsylvania, the Military Order of Foreign Wars and the Pennsylvania Society of Colonial Governors. In politics a Republican, in religious faith an Episcopalian and communicant of St. James' Church, in all things a gentleman, he is survived by a sister, Miss Hannah L. Scott, and two brothers, both life members of this Society, John Morin Scott and Alexander Harvey Scott, Esqs.,

**EBENEZER BURGESS WARREN**, son of Jesse Warren, by his wife Betsey Jackson, and a descendant in the seventh generation from Arthur Warren, who came to Massachusetts in 1638, was born at Peru, Vermont, April

18, 1833, and died at Philadelphia, January 16, 1917. He was elected to the Society, June 8, 1897, in right of service of his great-grandfather, Josiah Jackson (1730-1778), of Westminster, Massachusetts, who responded to the "Lexington Alarm," and served subsequently in Captain Elisha Jackson's and Captain Nathaniel Carter's companies of Worcester County, Massachusetts militia. His grandfather, Jeduthan Warren (1756-1841), of Chelmsford, also served in the Massachusetts militia in 1777, under Colonel Jonathan Reed. Receiving an academic education, Mr. Warren in 1852 took a special course in chemistry at Harvard University, and in 1855 settled in Philadelphia, when he engaged in business with his brother, Herbert Marshall Warren, and four years later formed the firm of Warren, Kirk & Company. He established in 1865, at Washington, D. C., a manufactory of hydrocarbons, and was one of the first to refine Trinidad Lake asphalt for paving purposes, and was interested in laying the first successful asphalt paving, which was laid and generally adopted in Washington, and has since become the principal paving material in the large cities of the United States. Foreseeing that the vicinity of Walnut and Spruce Streets, west of Twentieth Street, in Philadelphia, would become the most desirable residential section in the city, he, in 1866, began the purchase of real estate in that locality, upon which he constructed more than forty commodious, handsome dwellings at a cost of about two million dollars. At that time, this undertaking was regarded as an enormous venture but the results proved the wisdom of Mr. Warren's foresight. Most widely known, perhaps, as an art connoisseur and collector, he gradually became possessed of a valuable collection of modern pictures, chiefly illustrative of the Barbizon School of painters, which, as a critical estimate of this school, can safely be said to be the finest in America and one of the best extant. Through personal encouragement and his official position Mr. Warren aided art in all its branches in Philadelphia. For nearly forty years he was a director of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts; an incorporator of the Art Club, of which he was vice-president in 1898 and 1899; a member of the Union League, of which he was a director in 1900 and 1901, and chairman of its art committee several years, as well as a member of the Committee on Works of Art of the Fairmount Park Art Association. At one time he was president of the Hayes Mechanics' Home; many years a manager of the Hahnemann Hospital and vice-president in 1901; one of the original members of the New England Society of Philadelphia, serving as vice-president in 1899 and 1900; the Philobiblon Society, the Philadelphia Country Club, the New York Yacht Club and the Ardsley Club upon Hudson. Mr. Warren married at Philadelphia, January 21, 1858, Emma, daughter of James Murray and Mary Elizabeth (English) Bolton, who predeceased him. He is survived by four daughters, Mary Bolton, wife of Lieutenant Frederick Wooley, U. S. A., New York; Caroline Perot,

wife of the Rev. Louis F. Benson, D. D.; Betsey, widow of the late Isaac R. Davis, a member of this Society, and Helen, wife of Alfred Reginald Allen, M. D.

Respectfully submitted,

*Nomis S. Pamatt.*

*Chairman.*

*Attest*  
*Geo. Cathbert Gillespie*  
*Secretary.*

On motion of Col. Leach the report was accepted and filed.



The report of the treasurer was read as follows:

HARROLD E. GILLINGHAM, *Treasurer*

*in account with*

PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY OF SONS OF THE REVOLUTION

April 3, 1916, to April 3, 1917

ANNUAL REPORT

RECEIPTS	General Fund	Permanent Fund	Wayne Monument Fund
To Balance on hand April 3, 1916.....	\$5030.72	\$ 289.00	\$ 243.00
To Annual Dues.....	3988.20		
To Interest on Deposits.....	192.23		17.39
To Interest on Investments.....	970.66		460.00
To Church Service a/c from Horace Magee Memorial Fund.....	314.86		
To Evacuation Day Surplus.....	71.13		
To Washington Birthday Guests.....	6.00		
To Washington Birthday Returned Supplies.....	5.38		
To Sale of Publications.....	5.00		
To Sale of Publications Life of Anthony Wayne.....			5.00
To Initiation Fees.....		380.00	
To Life Membership and Hereditary Membership.....		1450.00	
To Transferred from General Fund for Investment.....		1000.00	1500.00
To Contribution from Wm. F. Dreer.....			100.00
Totals.....	\$10584.18	\$3099.00	\$2325.39

43 Members Delinquent, Total Due \$291.00

PAYMENTS	General Fund	Permanent Fund	Wayne Monument Fund
By expenses, annual meeting, 1916.....	\$ 207.25		
By expenses, Evacuation Day.....	48.50		
By expenses, Church Services.....	255.52		
By expenses, publication of proceedings...	686.90		
By expenses, Necrological Roll.....	200.00		
By expenses, Treasurer's Office.....	128.29		
By expenses, secretary's office.....	261.39		
By expenses, secretary's salary.....	300.00		
By expenses, Board of Managers.....	57.80		
By expenses, printing and postage.....	237.30		
By expenses, reception Feb. 22, 1917.....	436.31		
By expenses, Flag Day.....	38.40		
By expenses, Registrar.....	8.00		
By expenses, sundries.....	28.50		
By expenses, state tax on mortgages (2 years).....	57.60		
By assessment to general society.....	270.75		
By fire insurance on Flags, etc., 5 yrs....	62.50		
By bronze tablet at Allentown, Pa.....	434.16		
By Delaware Archives, 4 vols. purchased.	20.39		
By subscription to Historical Society.....	50.00		
By subscription Colonial Dames, Valley Forge Memorial.....	200.00		
By transfer for investment permanent fund.....	1000.00		
By transfer for investment Wayne Monument Fund.....	1500.00		
By readjustment of interest on investment	25.69		\$37.78
By investment \$2000 Penna. R. R. G. M. 4½% due 1965.....		\$2041.25	
By investment \$1000 Lehigh Valley G. M. 4's due 2003.....		905.00	
By investment \$1000 Lehigh & New England G. M. 5's due 1954.....			1030.00
By investment \$1000 Reading Co. G. M. 4's due 1997.....			956.25
By balance, cash in Logan Trust Co.....	4068.93		
By balance, cash in Logan Trust Co.....		152.75	
By balance, cash in Western Savings Fund Society.....			301.36
Totals.....	\$ 10584.18	\$3099.00	\$2325.39

ASSETS	General Fund	Permanent Fund	Wayne Monument Fund
Cash balance in Logan Trust Co.....	\$4068.93		
Cash balance in Logan Trust Co. ....		\$152.75	
Cash balance in Western Savings Fund....			\$301.36
Mortgage, N. W. Cor. Wyoming Ave. & Oxford Turnpike, Philadelphia, @ 5%.		4000.00	
Mortgage, 1310 S. Paxon St. @ 5.4%.....		1600.00	
Mortgage, 1312 S. Paxon St. @ 5.4%.....		1600.00	
Lehigh Valley R. R. Co. Gen. Cons. mortgage bonds 4% due 2003, \$5000 @ 90½.....		4525.00	
Penna. R. R. Co. Gen. Mtge. 4½% bonds, due 1965, \$3000 @ 101.....		3030.00	
City of Philadelphia 3½% Loan, due 1934		5000.00	
City of Philadelphia 3½% Loan, due 1931-34.....			4000.00
Philadelphia Traction Co. Stock, 56 shares @ 80.....		4480.00	
Philadelphia Traction Co. Stock, 40 shares @ 80.....			3200.00
Electric & Peoples 4's, Stock Trust Certificates: \$4500 @ 83.....			3735.00
Reading Co. General Mtge. 4% Bonds due 1997, \$3000 @ 94.....			2820.00
Lehigh & New England Gen. Mtge. 5% Bonds due 1954, \$1000 @ 103.....			1030.00
Totals.....	\$4068.93	\$24387.75	\$15086.36

Securities in hand of Treasurer.

April 3, 1917.

## PERMANENT FUND.

\$4000 First Mortgage, premises N. W. Cor. Wyoming Ave. and Oxford Turnpike, @ 5%.

1600 First Mortgage, premises 1310 S. Paxon St. @ 5.4%

1600 First Mortgage, premises 1312 S. Paxon St., @ 5.4%

56 Shares Capital Stock, Philadelphia Traction Co., par value \$50.00 each, certificates Nos. 9415—6 shares; 10366—40 shares; 11052—5 shares; 11057—5 shares.

3000 Bonds Pennsylvania Railroad, General Mortgage 4½% due June 1, 1965, Nos. 12505, 29288, 50055 for \$1000 each.

5000 Bonds Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, General Consolidated Mortgage 4%, due May 1, 2003, Nos. 7664, 10363, 10365, 14161, 16847 for \$1000 each.

5000 City of Philadelphia 3½% loan of 1904, due July 1, 1934, Cert. No. 96

#### WAYNE MONUMENT FUND.

\$2000 City of Philadelphia 3½% loan of 1900, due July 1, 1931, Cert. 90

2000 City of Philadelphia 3½% loan of 1904, due July 1, 1934, Cert. 73

40 Shares, Capital Stock, Philadelphia Traction Co., par value \$50.00 each.  
Certificates No. 9842—20 shares; 11065—10 shares and No. 11972—10 shares.

4500 Electric & Peoples Traction, stock trust, certificates @ 4%, Nos. A 415, A 416, A 417, A 418, \$1000 each and B 2284 \$500.

1000 Bond, Lehigh & New England Railway Company General Mortgage Gold Bond @ 5%, due July 1, 1954. A 2101.

3000 Reading Co. and P. & R. C. & I. Co. General Mortgage 4% Bonds due July 1, 1997, Nos. M14729, M24124, and M14452, \$1000 each.

Pass Book Western Savings Fund Society No. 222214.

HARROLD E. GILLINGHAM,

April 3, 1917

*Treasurer.*

We, the undersigned Committee, duly appointed to audit the accounts of Harrold E. Gillingham, Treasurer of the Pennsylvania Society of Sons of the Revolution, do hereby certify that we have examined the said account for the year beginning April 3, 1916, and ending April 3, 1917, have compared the vouchers and examined the assets and find the same to be correct as above set forth in all particulars.

*Committee on Audit,*

JNO. M. ASH, JR.

WM. INNES FORBES.

On motion the report was accepted and filed.

*Mr. Gillespie:* The most important new business that I think likely to come before this meeting is a resolution that Mr. Runk has carefully prepared.

*The Chairman:* Will companion Runk read the Resolutions or does he prefer the secretary read them?

*Mr. Runk:* I have made some alterations in them, and like most lawyers, nobody can read my handwriting but myself. I will read them myself if the secretary has no objection.

Mr. Louis Barcroft Runk offered the following Resolutions:

*Whereas*, The recent acts of Germany have shown her firm determination to destroy our ships, murder our citizens by illegal submarine warfare and invade our rights in numerous other ways, and thus virtually to wage war against the United States.

*And whereas*, the General Society Sons of the Revolution had previously adopted resolutions favoring immediate steps to provide proper and suitable measures for preparedness, which resolutions were duly presented in person to the President of the United States in February, 1916.

*And whereas*, The time has now come to make our preparedness both specific and durable on the land as well as on the sea, therefore be it

*Resolved*, That, while all should stand ready to volunteer, if necessary, yet Congress in providing for our common safety should not adopt merely emergency measures, but should definitely recognize the principle that the duty of defending the Nation rests equally upon all citizens capable of service, and should immediately establish a permanent and democratic system of defense, based upon universal service and compulsory training for either land or sea duty under direct and exclusive Federal control. And be it further

*Resolved*, That we heartily approve the action of the President in deciding to arm American vessels and in calling Congress in extra session; and we call upon the proper authorities promptly to mobilize and put into operation the entire military, naval, financial and industrial strength of the Nation for the adequate defense of civilization and the inalienable rights of American citizens against unlawful aggression; and, by co-operating in the most effective way with the Entente Nations, thus to bring about at the earliest possible date the return of world peace and the restoration to our citizens of the unalterable rights for which we are now forced to go to war.

And that we desire to assure the President of our hearty support in this our hour of peril. And be it further

*Resolved*, That (the approval of the officers of the General Society having been already obtained), a copy of this minute is ordered to be transmitted to the President of the United States, to the Secretary of War and other members of the Cabinet, to the members of both Congressional Committees on Military Affairs, to our United States Senators, to the members of the House of Representatives from Pennsylvania, and to the other State Societies of the Sons of the Revolution.

*Mr. Gillespie*: I second the resolutions.

*Mr. Leidy*: I think it is vitally important to-night for this Society to go on record unanimously in most vigorous language in favor of these Resolutions. Some of our members who have been active in the National Security League know what we have been doing in the last two years to put these very resolutions in

force. Many of you know what we have had to contend with. Recently under the auspices of the Universal Military Association we have made another strong effort. Fortunately the President's Message clears the atmosphere. It is important not only therefore to citizens at large but it is important for this Society, because in January last at the general meeting of the various patriotic societies in Washington the only Revolutionary Society that was recorded in favor of universal military service were the Sons of the American Revolution. This Association did not appear upon the record. It is therefore, I say, vitally important for us to-night to see that these Resolutions have the stamp of vigorous approval.

*Mr. Wood:* I would not for a minute think of offering an amendment to these admirable Resolutions, but only a suggestion which, if it meets with his approval, can be turned into an amendment. It seems to me our action would be very much more efficacious if we hit the mark a little more directly, and I should be very glad indeed to see a clause in that Resolution advocating the passage of a bill which is now before the Senate, known as the Chamberlain Bill, which is not any personal bill drawn simply by Senator Chamberlain, but has been prepared by the General Staff of the Army with the aid of other citizens, all of them good soldiers and good American citizens, and which is admirably adapted for the purpose designed. I think our action will be very much more effective if we will come out strongly in favor of that bill.

*The Chairman:* Does the gentleman mean the Chamberlain Bill was prepared by the General Staff?

*Mr. Wood:* Yes. I have that statement in a magazine article written by an army officer who I suppose knows.

*Mr. Runk:* I should be very glad to include a specific endorsement of the Chamberlain Bill, following the suggestion.

*The Chairman:* The gentleman accepts the suggestion. Do other companions desire to add a few words on the subject?

*Mr. Garrett:* I suggest we send an adequate armed force to Europe. No defense can become effective without becoming

offensive at the same time. I think we should not only give financial assistance but also an adequate force of half a million or more men should be sent to the Western Front to aid the Allies.

*The Chairman:* I do not think that would be quite in accord with the Resolution. That would be rather directed to the method of operation. The gentleman might offer that later.

*Judge Barratt:* In the preamble which reads "Whereas, recent acts of Germany have shown a firm determination to destroy our ships and murder our citizens by illegal submarine warfare," it has been suggested by one or two members we add "and to invade our rights in other respects." The mover of the Resolution is prepared to accept that suggestion.

*The Chairman:* The suggestion is accepted.

*Judge Barrett:* I am firmly in favor of the Resolution. I think it is very prudent at this time for a society of this kind, identified with the Revolution, to express to the President our views and the fact that we desire to support him. As was said the other night, while many of us may not have approved of some of his acts in the past, we do not care who carries the flag, we follow it, and as to a foreign foe, whatever policy is pursued, we are back of it. I think that is what these Resolutions desire to express in a formal way without going into all the minutae.

Mr. Runk, Dr. Leidy, Mr. Wood, Mr. Garrett and Judge Barratt all spoke in favor of the Resolutions and they were unanimously adopted by a rising vote.

*Dr. C. P. Franklin:* I would like to present the report of the Committee of Safety of this Society, this report embodying a resolution which we propose to ask the Society to adopt as an expression of its willingness to do in the concrete what has been in a sense expressed in the abstract.

*To the Board of Managers of the Pennsylvania Society of Sons of the Revolution:*

The Committee of Safety, appointed by your Board on March 8th, 1917, following the presentation to your Board of a resolution from the Color Guard asking for the same, have performed the duty for which they were appointed, and beg leave to report that after several meetings with experts

representing the various arms of the U. S. service, and conferences with civic officials, it is the opinion of your Committee that our members, both as a body and individually, can best perform the duties placed before them by the present national crisis, by adopting, as an expression of their will, the following resolution:

*Whereas*, The Pennsylvania Society of Sons of the Revolution believe it to be their duty to take part, as individuals and as a Society, in the support, defense, and protection of the Commonwealth, therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the services of this Society be offered to the State Committee of Safety and the Home Defense Committee of Philadelphia; and be it further

*Resolved*, That for facilitating the above purpose, a committee be appointed to tabulate the membership of the Society, and its individual qualifications and capabilities for the purpose of responding promptly to requisitions for aid of any kind from either of the above mentioned public Committees.

HARROLD E. GILLINGHAM,  
WM. INNES FORBES,  
CLARENCE PAYNE FRANKLIN,  
*Chairman.*

The motion was seconded and unanimously carried.

Judge Norris S. Barratt offered the following resolution:

*"Resolved*, That the sum of \$2,000 be appropriated by this Society to the Valley Forge Memorial Chapel out of our present income, in memory of the soldiers of The Revolution, ancestors of the members of this Society, the exact memorial to be designated by the Board of Managers."

Duly seconded by Colonel Leach.

*Rev. W. Herbert Burke:* Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen, it is a great pleasure for me to be here this evening and speak to you. In the first place, I owe a deep debt of gratitude to the Sons of the Revolution because members of this Society have been my help and mainstay in the work of bringing to completion the dream which I have of a memorial at Valley Forge. I am indebted to one of the members of this Society for a design which is recognized as one of the greatest architectural designs in America. It is only by taking these great pains in achieving this work that we are really standing before the country to-day with something of which I believe this whole state and the whole nation will be proud. Then again, you have heard of the contributions, and



surely when you speak of money you recognize that in the past two years, with the help of another member of your Society, it has been possible for us to complete the building. Fortunately, we do not ask one penny for the building itself because it is entirely built and paid for. The work itself is now the simply the adornment of that building with memorials. Societies have been giving money from \$500, up to \$5,000, but the Colonial Dames of this State refused to allow any other society in the Nation to take part with it in giving \$20,000 for a memorial window in honor of Martha Washington, and I am sure therefore that you men, representing as you do the love and devotion for Valley Forge, will be among those to be commemorated there. We are not asking so much for money as we are asking that you may have the honor of pointing to something which has been done by the Sons of The Revolution of this State. We feel that the time is coming when there will be no possibility of a memorial in that Chapel. In fact most of the things have been taken, most of the work has been done, and I am sure that you have only to come to Valley Forge to-day to rejoice with us in what has been accomplished. You have heard of the dream of \$500,000 more which will be required. That is true because it is more than a chapel. It is a great memorial group crowned by a great thanksgiving tower, and while we have seen the dream grow we have seen thousands and tens of thousands of people leaving that shrine inspired with a newer and higher devotion to our Country, its Flag and its ideals. I believe in taking part in this work you will be doing just what your Society proposes to do. You will be developing the patriotic spirit of this Nation. You will be inspiring men and women and boys and girls of the present day with that spirit which inspired your sires and gave to us a great republic. (Applause.)

*Mr. Walsh:* I would like to offer an amendment to Judge Barratt's motion to make it \$2500 instead of \$2000.

*Judge Barratt:* I accept the amendment.

The question being on the resolution as amended, it was unanimously adopted.

*The Chairman:* The next business in order is the election of officers.

The following Officers were nominated by Mr. Wm. Macpherson Hornor:

*President*

RICHARD MCCALL CADWALADER, ESQ.

*Vice-Presidents*

COLONEL JOSIAH GRANVILLE LEACH  
HON. CHARLEMAGNE TOWER  
RT. REV. JAMES H. DARLINGTON, D. D., LL.D.  
CHARLES CUSTIS HARRISON, LL.D.  
HON. NORRIS STANLEY BARRATT, LL.D.

*Secretary*

GEORGE CUTHBERT GILLESPIE

*Treasurer*

HARROLD EDGAR GILLINGHAM

*Registrar*

JOHN WOOLF JORDAN, LL.D.

*Historian*

EDWARD STALKER SAYRES

*Chaplain*

REV. GEORGE WOOLSEY HODGE, S. T. D.

There being only one set of nominations on motion the Secretary was directed to cast the ballot of the Society for the nominees.

The Secretary reported having cast the ballot for the officers nominated and that they were duly elected.

*Dr. Franklin:* I desire to place in nomination Managers of the Society and Delegates and Alternate Delegates for the ensuing year:

*Managers*

REV. HORACE EDWIN HAYDEN  
STANLEY GRISWOLD FLAGG, JR.  
JOHN ARMSTRONG HERMAN  
HON. JOHN MORIN SCOTT  
JOSEPH FORNANCE  
WILLIAM INNES FORBES  
WILLIAM CURRIE WILSON  
CHARLES LOUIS BORIE, JR.  
HENRY HESTON BELENAP

*Delegates*

CLARENCE PAYNE FRANKLIN, M. D.  
 WILLIAM COPELAND FURBER  
 GEORGE CUTHBERT GILLESPIE  
 HARROLD EDGAR GILLINGHAM  
 JOHN ARMSTRONG HERMAN  
 HENRY DOUGLAS HUGHES  
 WALTER HOWARD JOHNSON  
 CARL MAGEE KNEASS  
 FRANK WILLING LEACH  
 OLIVER RANDOLPH PARRY  
 RALPH CURRIER PUTNAM  
 FRANK EARL SCHERMERHORN  
 JOSEPH ALLISON STEINMETZ

*Alternate Delegates*

THOMAS HAND BALL  
 LAWRENCE VISSCHER BOYD  
 JAMES DEWAELE COOKMAN  
 SAMUEL BABCOCK CROWELL  
 GEORGE ALEXANDER DAVISON  
 WILLIAM PARTRIDGE GILPIN  
 WILLIAM LEVERETT  
 JACOB GILES MORRIS  
 JOHN BURTON MUSTIN  
 CHARLES RHOADS ROBERTS  
 LOUIS BARCROFT RUNK  
 LEAROYD SILVESTER  
 GENERAL GEORGE RANDOLPH SNOWDEN

On motion the Secretary was instructed to cast the ballot of the Society for the nominees.

The Secretary reported that he had cast the ballot for the managers, delegates and alternates as nominated, and announced their election.

On motion the reading of the rough minutes was dispensed with.

The Secretary then read a letter he had recently received from the Assistant Secretary General as follows:

George Cuthbert Gillespie, Esquire, Secretary,  
 Pennsylvania Society of Sons of the Revolution,  
 203 Walnut Place,  
 Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

My dear Sir:

"The General Officers are of opinion that under existing conditions it will be inadvisable to hold the Triennial Meeting this year. The General Officers will meet on April 19th, to fulfil the conditions of the Constitution, and will adjourn to meet next year.

By Order,      W. HALL HARRIS, JR.,  
*Assistant General Secretary.*

March 27, 1917.

May not the Assistant General Secretary depend upon you to get this notice promptly into the hands of each of your members who has been expecting to attend this Triennial Meeting?

*Mr. Wilkinson:* I move the motion be laid on the table.

*Mr. Worrell:* I move that our delegates be directed to convene in Washington in accordance with the Constitution. Second, that the General Society be notified of our action. Third, that the various societies, Sons of the Revolution of different states, be notified of our action. Seconded by Chas. W. Boyer.

*The Chairman:* There is a motion to lay it on the table. The question is now on the motion to lay on the table which is seconded.

A division having been called for, the motion to lay on the table was adopted by a vote of 78 to 31.

*Mr. Sellers* offered the following resolution:

Be it resolved, that it is the sense of this Society in meeting to-night that the delegates heretofore elected to attend the Convention are not expected to attend said Convention in consequence of the communication received from the General Officers of the Society that in their opinion it is injudicious to hold the Convention at this time, and of their intention to simply meet and arrange for the adjournment referred to in their communication, and in this Resolution I also include such members of the Color Guard who had also felt the same obligation to go.

*Mr. Worrell:* I move the alternates be directed to attend.

*The Chairman:* The Chair is compelled to rule that out of order.

The question being on the motion of Mr. Sellers, it was adopted.

*Colonel Leach:* I move that the thanks of the meeting be extended to our presiding officer for the very able manner in which he has presided over our deliberations to-night.

The question being on the motion of Colonel Leach it was adopted.

*The Chairman:* We will be addressed now on General Lafayette and his relations particularly to Pennsylvania during the Revolutionary War by companion Albert Howard Kemmerer.

See Page No. 89.

On motion the thanks of the Society were tendered to Mr. Kemmerer for his address.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

GENERAL GEORGE RANDOLPH SNOWDEN,  
*Chairman of Meeting.*

RICHARD McCALL CADWALADER,  
*President.*

GEO. CUTHBERT GILLESPIE,  
*Secretary.*



**Annual Sermon  
Preached in St. Peter's Church  
Philadelphia**





# THE TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL SERMON

PREACHED BEFORE THE

*Pennsylvania Society of Sons of the Revolution*

IN

ST. PETER'S CHURCH

Philadelphia

On December Seventeenth, 1916

BY THE

RT. REV. NATHANIEL S. THOMAS, S.T.D.

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*"For even hereunto were ye called; because Christ also suffered for us leaving us an example that ye should follow his steps."*—1st Peter 11:21.

I purpose to speak to you of the Imitation of Christ and to address myself to the inquiry, In what does the imitation of Christ consist? My hope is that a proper answer to the question may make clear the course of conduct which Christian men, desirous of taking Jesus Christ as their example, should pursue, in an environment of Conflict, and more especially in the face of threatened War. I do this in the patriotic effort to so present the example of our Lord and Master as to make plain the duty of preparedness in every field of human endeavor where struggle is the price paid for achievement.

Perhaps I cannot do better in pursuance of a plan than to point out in what the imitation of Christ does not consist, in order the more clearly to portray what I believe to be involved in it.

First: Our imitation of Christ cannot mean the strict conformity of our conduct to His, as the reflection of a mirror

conforms to its original. That this manner of imitation is vicious seems to me evident from the fact that it rests upon certain false assumptions. One of these assumptions is that as Christ lived in the narrow environment of Jewish remoteness, so He would live now in the latered conditions of life and environment, consequent upon twenty centuries of progress. Or, if exception be taken to this as an impossible conception, let the assumption take this form: The Christian ideal for men to pattern after is a fixed thing, incapable of that variation which is always observable in vital processes.

Such imitation would have Judaised the world, for our Lord was a Jew. Observe here with what scrupulous care the infant Church was guarded against this occurrence. To Peter is offered the vision which opened the door of the Christian society to the Gentiles, only to be reinforced by the selection and ordination of the hostile Rabbi of Tarsus, whose mission it was to prove that discipleship was not dependent upon conformity to the law, notwithstanding that the Saviour Himself had not only sanctioned, but observed it. Or, again, such imitation would have foisted upon the Christian Church, as her necessary heritage, the Communistic conception of goods, for they held all things in common. This, however, was providentially settled in Apostolic times. It is an equally conspicuous fact that when the Church in Jerusalem attempted the same practice in imitation of Christ and His Twelve, the result was disastrous failure, as may be gathered from two considerations; First, so far as we have any record, the plan was not repeated in other cities, and, secondly, the Jerusalem Church, the Mother of all Churches, instead of being a financial help to her children in the Faith, as mothers are naturally supposed to be, becomes from the first a burden. Repeatedly does Paul take a collection from infant communities for the poor brethren in Jerusalem, who seem to have been ruined by their socialistic venture. It becomes apparent, therefore, that Christ is not a pattern for imitation in any such rigid way as to preclude the variation elsewhere observable in vital processes.

But this false theory of imitation demands another assumption for its support, equally untenable. A Christian ideal,

fixed and unalterable in the mould of our Lord's example, eliminates any indebtedness to the operation of the Holy Ghost.

My theme is too comprehensive to dwell upon this consideration, important as it is. It must be evident, however, almost on the statement, that the Christian ideal must vary with Christian responsibility. Says Dr. Swete, speaking of the truth of the Ignatian Epistles, "No writer can be expected to be on his guard against heresies yet unborn." Analogously, it may be said that no conscience can be expected to be on its guard against conditions yet unborn; or to state it otherwise, no fixed pattern can be expected to do service for two or more varying sets of conditions. Thus our Lord, (foreseeing as it seems to me that in time to come "men of different races and under different conditions would desire to fashion their lives after His"), purposely sought to free Himself from all that was immaterial and, particularly, from all that was exclusively Jewish in its garb. For men cannot walk after the letter and after faith at the same time.

The Christian ideal must vary with fresh conditions and their corresponding responsibilities. No return to a fixed ideal is possible whether in matters of faith or morals. The cry, back to this or that, whether in theology or ethics, is a cry of questionable merit. Whether it be Luther's "*Back to the Bible*," or Colet's, "*Back to the Creed*," or Pussey's "*Back to the Fathers*," or Ricschel's "*Back to the Christ*," no backward movement will avail save for the purpose of gaining a fresh start. The past offers no repose to an age in which every attitude of life is seeking fresh articulation with its fellow.

Fixity is just what the example of our Lord did not contemplate. And yet, some of the great ideals of conduct run back to this mistaken conception. I shall mention but one. The juridical fixity of rabbinical observance is at the root of Monasticism. The Saviour bore His cross and commanded His disciples to take up theirs and follow Him. If a cross were not at hand, the monk must therefore fashion one. Christ knew not where to lay His head; hence, poverty became a requisite for the imitation of Christ. Christ was unmarried; hence, celibacy takes its place beside poverty and, shortly, is given the name of chastity; by implication consigning the married state "which

Christ adorned and beautified by His presence and first miracle which He wrought in Cana of Galilee," to the limbo of unchastity as though it were a compromise with Satan.

Such plain violation of God's arrangement for His creatures needed justification. The case of our Lord's condemnation of Martha resting on a false exegesis, served the purpose and the distinction in matters neutral between the worse and better part crystalized into that artificial distinction between things sacred and secular, which resulted in the condemnation of the worse under the brutalizing term "profane," as though the secular and profane were identical.

This artificial distinction between standards of holiness, involving a toleration of what was theoretically condemned, is but the compromise which mistaken theory has ever to make to practice. At the root of Monasticism, no doubt, is the desire to imitate Christ in seeking the holiness without which no man may see the Lord, and which He perfectly fulfilled in His life. But its development sought expression in the servile following of a fixed ideal, well suited indeed to the times and circumstances surrounding the Saviour and His little band, but utterly unadapted to the needs and requirements born of an entirely diverse set of conditions. The monastic conception of a saint, confounding self-denial with self-mortification, self-control with obedience and humility with humiliation, after the manner of many natural cults, certainly put into operation a course of conduct, in many externals, wondrously like those our Saviour observed. Hence its permanence even in those parts of the world which have long since broken away from the theology which underlies it.

Second: Another mistaken conception of the imitation of Christ is to be seen, not indeed as yet in a system, but among those excellent persons who are wont to ask themselves the question "What would Jesus do were He in my place?" or as another writer has put it: "What would Jesus do were He to come to earth during this war?"

This is a conception, interesting perhaps, as an academic problem but profitless and altogether beside the mark for any practical purpose. Imitation for us cannot consist in our trying

to do what Jesus would do were He in our place. And this for the simple reason that He is divine as well as human. In the presence of the sick, He might restore to health; in the brothel, under conditions permitting it, He might cast out of this one or that, seven devils. With prescient eye He might again open the heart of some woman at the well by telling her of all the things whatsoever she had done. None of these things can we do if we would, nor does the Saviour expect His imitators to do so. He cannot expect the untutored child of Dahomy, whose new-born desire is to become His follower, to do what an angel of light would do under the same circumstances. Each must do his work in his own place, thus forcing imitation to consist in a life answering the question, not "What would Jesus do?" but "What would Jesus have me do?" which is quite another matter.

Third: Still another misconception of what the imitation of Christ consists, is to make a rule out of the practices and precepts of our Divine example. This error, which was also the error of the monastic orders, is to be seen in the doctrine of non-resistance as generally held by the Quakers. As Christ never resisted an injury done to Himself, personally, it was naturally conceived that the higher law demanded, if resistance was to be, it must be confined to passive resistance. It is not my purpose to argue the rightfulness or expediency of this doctrine, which may often be shown practically to work out well, but to show that the assumption which underlies it is contrary to a proper conception of what is involved in the imitation of Christ.

To justify a rule by reference to the Saviour's practice, is to assume that our Lord's conduct covers the entire field of human activity. This, however, is manifestly not the case. Upon our Lord's shoulders, for instance, were never placed the obligations of government. As related to the body politic, He was a man under authority. Then He ever stood on the side of the law. Even to the Pharisees, whose condemnation was His constant theme, He allows a true and proper authority: "The Scribes and Pharisees sit in Moses' seat. Whatsoever, therefore, they bid you do, that observe and do." When the Pharisees and Herodians sought to draw Him into a political entanglement, He plainly acknowledges that Caesar has rights, and, consequently, respon-

sibilities inherent in his office. The moral and ceremonial law of the Jews He satisfied by obedience and fulfilled by love, but He never destroyed it; still less can He be pictured as an anarchist.

But law to be law must be promulgated by sovereign authority with power to enforce it. Force is inherent in the idea of law. It is beside the mark to argue that this force must come from within and not be imposed from without, as in the civil law, for the world must be governed as we find it and not as we conceive it ought to be; though this is not to say that we should cease our endeavor to make it what it ought to be. Law, therefore, implies restriction and, therefore, on occasion, forcible resistance.

What does the Saviour say in regard to civil government? Directly nothing. His own life was far removed from the obligations of the political ruler. Here, then, is manifestly a field of human activity in which the Saviour's life is insufficient, if not absolutely wanting, to furnish an example of such a sort as may be made into a rule of conduct for the sovereign, a member of Parliament, or of Congress. Nor would it be difficult to enumerate other fields in which His footsteps leave little or no trace. We are, therefore, forced to the conclusion that if the imitation of Christ consists in observance of rules, some fields of human activity are bereft of a Divine pattern after which men are to conform their lives.

But this negative way of putting it is not the only count which can be made against the mechanical conception of the imitation of Christ. Should His practice be reduced to rules of conduct in all cases, it would lead to absurdities. Our Lord served thirty years at the carpenter's bench in preparation for His three years' ministry. Should this be fashioned into a rule, we should introduce workshops into our seminaries, or, more accurately, draw our ministry at the age of thirty from the homes of carpenters. Our Lord gave up all self-support on entering upon His ministry and required the Twelve to do the same. "Behold, we have forsaken all to follow Thee," said Peter, and in so saying he said truly. But it is conspicuous that the seventy whose ministry was attended "with signs following" in similar fashion

to that of the Twelve, were told to return to their homes and to their former occupations. Supposing our Lord knew that posterity would regard His example as a sacred rule and that He wished men not to be hampered in this way but to retain free play of thought and will, it is hard to devise for Him a course more expedient for the end in view than that which He actually took, not only in this case, but consistently throughout the training of the Twelve.

Of one social institution only does our Lord not avoid speaking. This is marriage. He upholds the sanctity and inviolability of marriage more stringently than did the Jewish law. "This conception," says Dr. Latham, "is not inconsistent with the principles governing our Lord's acts. Christ's teaching was meant for all mankind and Christianity would have been less adapted for universal use if it had been bound up with particular institutions. But marriage is not a particular institution. It is declared to be as universal as the human race; it goes down deeper than all divisions; it belongs to the stock below the point where the branches sprout. Thus Christ's recognition of the sanctity of marriage does not hamper human legislation or prevent growth of humanity in any manner consistent with health."

How little rule expresses the law of life may be gathered from the fact that the Chinese bow to each other, the Hottentots rub noses, the Americans shake hands and the Frenchmen kiss. Who shall say that they are not all following a common pattern once known but now long lost in the dim reaches of the past?

But I must hasten on. Sufficient is it to indicate that the medieval ideal of contemplation and renunciation as a means of imitation cannot be the highest and best. This much is certain: The world will intrude its ideals into the Church if the Church strives to realize its ideal outside of the world. In speaking of the feminine parvenues and sycophants, which aped the court fashions and ways, Madam de Stael writes in one of her familiar memoirs, "They think they have copied our manners when they have copied our millinery." So we may say of those earnest, but mistaken disciples of the Master, who think they have imitated Him when they have copied His outward demeanor. Imitation of Christ does not consist in mental

or moral photography, nor in any variety of external observance. With Paul, we must have the "mind of Christ." Christ only can become our example when "He enters into our hearts and orders our doings." "Neither circumcision availeth anything, nor uncircumcision, but a new creature." So it is with fast and vigil, poverty and chastisement. Says Harnack, who, as Thomas Arnold said of Mozley, "is better worth reading when wrong than most men when right." Even to-day, to certain hearts weary of the world, monasticism may indeed bring peace; but the view of history passes beyond monasticism to the message of Luther that "man begins the imitation of Christ when in his calling and in his sphere of life he aids in the work of God's kingdom by faith and ministering love." Even this ideal is not simply identical with the content of the Gospel message; but it points out the lines along which the Christian must move and secures him against insincerity and self-deception. Like all ideals, it was set up when men were striving to escape from an intolerable position and, like them, it was soon falsified and tainted by the world. But it points straight at the heart of the matter. Imitation of Christ is first and always to become one with Him; by the grace of atonement as a means, but by obtaining His mind as an end. One with Him in vision, to see with His eyes of love; one with Him in purpose, to seek as He, the doing of His Father's will; one with Him in complete identity of interest, to be expressed, not by rule, for no two children of God are cast in the same mould, but as every spur to action is expressed, in accordance with the nature of the stimulus, and the body stimulated.

The imitation of Christ consists in such a union with Him that His spirit may take form in us; expressed not in petrified rule, drawn from the accidents of His earthly career which assumes an authority imposed from without, but expressed as all life has been given the power to express itself, from within after the law of its own being. This is "the liberty wherein Christ has made us free." This is the "freedom of spirit" of which Paul loves to speak, and he who walketh after this example in the imitation of Christ, "looketh into the perfect law of liberty." And thus it follows that the conditions, hostile or benign,



under which a follower lives and has his being, are of prime importance only as they make for or against the manifestation of this spirit.

The world today is within the throes of war. Rivers of blood deluge the fair fields of Europe. Language is pathetically impotent to describe the tragedy and horror of it. Under no circumstances can such tragedy represent the mind of Christ. Peace and peace alone can reflect the mind of the God of Peace and Consolation. And yet through countless ages the law of tooth and claw has been and is the law of Nature. In it and through it man has emerged until in the life of Jesus Christ there was revealed the extraordinary paradox, that the supremest achievement was to be gained not by the savagery of the tiger tooth which tears and rends, but by the placidity of the lamb which is torn and rent. But here there is every need for distinction. There is no virtue as such in the tearing nor in the being torn. Each creature is to its nature. Achievement lies in the exercise and use of either, and peace is its soul's fellow.

This Peace is not desolation, such as the peace of the desert; nor cessation of hostilities when the war is over and the dead are buried, and hatred awaits its opportunity for revenge. Peace is attained when the soul is attuned to God, enabling it to arise above the turmoil and strife of its environment, and in Him reposes in tranquility of Spirit, though the bugle be blowing a charge across a curtain of fire, and though the earth throughout its circumference be never so unquiet.

By peace is meant not the beating of swords into pruning hooks, but the beating of our souls into submission. And this peace is a condition of the soul and not a condition of its environment.

It may be as certainly a product of conflict as of serenity.

"The fighting man shall from the Sun  
Take warmth, and life from the glowing earth;  
Speed with the light-foot winds to run,  
And with the trees to newer birth;  
And find when fighting shall be done,  
Great rest and fullness after dearth."

Thus wrote Captain the Honorable Julian H. F. Grenfell to his father, Lord Desborough, in 1915, not a month before he died of his wounds received on the Marne.

This stanza rings of the spirit of Wolfe before Quebec, as he read again Grey's *Elegy of the Country Churchyard*. It breathes of the spirit of saints and of heroes and of martyrs and of the Peace of God which passeth understanding.

How different is this from that negative peace which finds expression in the public mind or as sung by Virgil, not in his *Aeneid* but in his *Georgics* and *Buccolics*.

A modern painter has been pleased to picture Peace as a villager sitting under his vine and fig tree and watching the dancers upon the village green as they keep joyful step to the music. His children are clambering upon his knees and playing about his cottage door. Beyond him are his orchard and garden bright with fruits and flowers, and still beyond, his fields ready to harvest. The dancers pass and now you see him basking in the glad sunshine watching the birds as they play among his vines, and listening to their song. But what of his soul? It may be shriveling in the selfishness of his pride as he accounts himself cleverer than his neighbors, by so much as his stacks and vintage exceed theirs. His moral fibre may be growing weaker; and his devotion to right and honor and liberty and purity may be becoming mere names for which men once laid down their lives.

Men count us of the United States fortunate in that we have been kept out of war and I shall not deny this. Neither shall I deny that England has been unfortunate in that war has fallen to her lot in the upholding of her honor. Contrast the England of today with the England of 1912. It is the inverted contrast of the America of 1916 and the America of 1776. In 1776, as in the picture, the villager was sitting under his vine and fig tree in the enjoyment of his toil. No brighter prospects ever dawned upon the imagination of man. A Continent was opening its wealth and there was peace. The spirit of Liberty was abroad in the land. Our fathers, though toiling for things, were also living for ideals. Great principles were at stake and when the Declaration of Independence was signed not a pistol shot from this Church, each signer realized that he might be signing his death

warrant. The horrors of War were not declined nor when experienced, did our fathers draw back. On December 17th, 1776, Washington was planning to cross the Delaware, which was essayed a few days later with so much uncomplaining pain and travel, that Wilkinson was able to unite his forces with his by following the blood tracks of his soldiers' bare and frozen feet upon the snow. On December 17, 1777, Washington started to winter quarters in Valley Forge, and again his route was tracked by foot prints outlined in blood,—an experience made more bitter by the unpreparedness of administration which after providing hogsheads of shoes and stockings in various places on the roads and in the woods, left them there to perish for want of wagons and teamsters. It was the bungling of a nation unprepared for the duty imposed upon it. Washington and his soldiers knew this and yet were not discouraged. Nor were these willing sacrifices borne only by those at the front. On New Year's day before Sun was up, Robert Morris went from house to house in Philadelphia arousing people from their beds to borrow money from them for the troops and crying "Every lover of his country must strain his credit upon such an occasion."

And the Dove of Peace brooded over the sacrifices of the Delaware and of Valley Forge; that fundamental peace which comes to men who, knowing Christ, strive to imitate him.

There were those in Philadelphia who esteemed continuance with the earlier order so desirable that when the British War Lord offered comfort, prosperity and quiet to those who would welcome his entrance, they gladly accepted his overtures. Which of these groups of men were the real lovers of Peace, the true followers of Christ's example and the best exponents of His teaching; or which of these two groups of men best exemplify the spirit and temper of our Country today, as we see it in the light of our expressed ideals and our daily manner of life?

To day, December 17, 1916, the nation is regarded as being at Peace, i. e., it is free to exercise its license without restraint. No pressure or confinement opposes its mad race for wealth. No stern necessity withholds desire in the prodigality of expenditure. No stern call to duty halts the feverish haste along the broadening avenues of pleasure. Selfishness and Greed, the

fruits of our wealth, furnish in turn the seeds of further selfishness and greed, so at least think the army of toilers, whether with hand or head; and bitterness, and envy, and clamor, and evil speaking and lying and all uncharitableness, the utter antithesis of Peace, obtain throughout our industrial order. And they themselves are animated by the same spirit. Men are calling for their rights while forgetful of their duties. They are fighting for opportunities to get, forgetful of their privileges to give. The injustice of war with its system of spoils is assumed to follow success at the polls. The greater our prosperity in the mass, the fiercer the struggle; and the law of tooth and claw obtains as in veritable war, only with the difference that one's kin are the adversaries and the noble bi-products of war are wanting.

Never was the United States in worse case than now. Never were the finer virtues of life at so low an ebb. Never were the visions of our youth so blurred with utter worldliness and the dreams of age so unlovely and heartbreaking. We are not following the example of Christ. We are not possessing ourselves of His mind. America, and not Europe, is enchained with the cords of her sins. We have neither the courage of our ancestors by reason of a pure conscience, nor in any manner their heroic temper, for the Spirit of Materialism stalks in our streets, and the Dove of a Materialistic Peace fans us to slumber with her pinions.

Oh, for the wisdom of William White, for the tongue of a Whitfield, for the strength of a Washington, for the consistency of a Morris! And yet it would require more than these to arouse our people now from their following of strange Gods. I fear not the God of War. His banners have no terror for us, but I fear the God of Mammon, and the God of Pleasure. Their recruiting agents are everywhere and the nation is enlisting in their service. Our foes are those of our own household. The Captain of our Salvation is walking in our midst but he threads his lonely way along a rough and narrow path. A goodly number follow him, but the multitude are following other Deities along the mighty avenue.

O God, raise up some voice to divert the multitude! O God, raise again some prophet to declare the conditions of the

Peace! O God, raise up some leader as Thou didst in days of old, who will not fear to reprove Thy people for their offense, and following himself the steps of Thy most Holy Life, lead us to Peace, and if this too may be,—to Happiness!



**Pennsylvania Society of Sons of the Revolution**

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**Address on General Lafayette**

**Given by**

**Albert Howard Kemmerer**

**A Member of the Society**

**At the Annual Meeting, April 3, 1917**





## ADDRESS ON "GENERAL LAFAYETTE"

GIVEN BY

ALBERT HOWARD KEMMERER

A MEMBER OF THIS SOCIETY

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING ON APRIL 3, 1917

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*Mr. Chairman, Mr. President, Officers, and fellow members:—*

It is regrettable that at a time like this, through which we are passing, we are fast losing sight of one of the noblest heroes this earth ever produced,—“Lafayette.” Although in this brief time we will be able to but touch here and there a little, in consequence I will ask your patriotic indulgence.

If you would ask me to give the names of the three foremost men in the history of our country, I would unhesitatingly mention, Washington, Lincoln, Lafayette. Had it not been for Lafayette, American independence would not have been so speedily secured.

This young and gallant Frenchman, whose love for liberty led to a love for America that outlasted even the romantic story of the way in which he fought for her independence. The freedom he had seen America secure, he so ardently desired for France. Had it not been for America, the liberation of France from her long bondage in tyranny would scarcely have come so soon.

If we Americans learn to revere the memory of the noble Frenchman, by unshaken loyalty to conviction, to honor, to patriotism, then my few words will not have been spoken in vain, and may we learn anew to honor, respect, and remember him, as not only the friend of America, but as the benefactor of his race.

Born on the sixth of September, 1757, at Upper Loire, in southern France, of illustrious parents, he was what we would term after the laws of nature “a thoroughbred,” a posthumous child,—his father Colonel Lafayette was killed at the head of his regiment of the Grenadiers of France, while charging an

English battery in the battle of Hastenbeck, one of the engagements in what is known in history as the Seven Years' War; in America we are familiar with the same conflict, as it was waged in this country, as the French and Indian War.

His mother died a few years later, in 1770, leaving him an orphan at an early age. He was married when quiet young, due to the custom at that time, of pre-arranged betrothals made by guardians; however, they lived happily together for thirty-four years. His wife died on Christmas eve in 1807, hastened no doubt by prison experiences in Paris and Olmutz.

He first heard of the American war for independence at Metz, where the French commandant gave a dinner to the Duke of Gloucester, the brother to King George the Third of England, and from what he heard decided to espouse the cause of the Americans.

After further interviews with Silas Deane and Benjamin Franklin, who were then in France as American agents, he secretly made ready to leave for America. His young wife shared his ambitions, but his relatives were bitterly opposed to the scheme, and they watched him.

He eventually equipped a vessel at his own expense, and after a number of annoying setbacks (which by itself would make an interesting story of adventure), he finally succeeded in getting away, presumably for the West Indies, but in reality for Charleston, South Carolina.

After a trip of seven weeks, his vessel, the *Victory*, landed at North Island, South Carolina, on the seventeenth of June, 1777, at an isolated spot, where they were received at night by a Major Huger.

There stood by that night a little boy, son of Major Huger, who figured prominently in later years in assisting Lafayette to escape, when imprisoned for a long time in Olmutz, Austria.

From Charleston, South Carolina, they started on a journey overland for Philadelphia, a distance of nine hundred miles, which took thirty-two days. They arrived in a pitiable travel-stained condition, and after some parleying with Congress, he offered his services as a volunteer, without pay and at his own expense. Has the world ever witnessed the like?

His next great desire was to meet the great commander-in-chief, Washington, and they first met at a dinner, not far from where we are meeting to-night. The Continental army was then encamped, at or about where is now located Queen Lane reservoir.

On that last day of July, 1777, began one of the world's most beautiful and historic friendships, which continued steadfast and unbroken, until the death of the great American changed the noble Frenchman's friendship into reverence and devotion. It was truly an affectionate Damon and Pythias, or David and Jonathan friendship, for they loved each other as their own souls. "If there ever lived a man," said Edward Everett in his eulogy of the illustrious Frenchman, "whom Washington loved, it was Lafayette. Washington regarded him with the tenderness of a father; and found in him, in return, one of the great comforts and blessings of his own life." "It is a picture," says Washington Irving, "well worthy to be hung up in history, this cordial and enduring alliance of the calm, dignified, sedate Washington, mature in years and wisdom, and the young, buoyant, enthusiastic Lafayette." Lafayette addressed Washington, when writing to him, as his adopted father.

A few days later, on the twenty-first of August, 1777, Lafayette joined the army on Neshaminy Creek, at Hartsville, Bucks County. Washington apologized for the poorly equipped condition of his troops, to which Lafayette replied modestly: "I am here your Excellency to learn and not to teach."

Shortly after this, on September eleventh, 1777, took place the battle of Brandywine, where Lafayette received his first baptism of fire, and where, after dismounting from his horse, and leading his troops in an endeavor to stay a retreat, he was wounded by a shot in the leg. A suitable monument on the field marks the place where it occurred. In his letter to his wife he wrote: "The honor to have mingled my blood with that of many other American soldiers on the heights of the Brandywine, has been to me a source of pride and delight."

From Chester, where he had his wound dressed, he was taken by water to Bristol, and from there by carriage to Bethlehem, where he was carefully looked after by the Moravians until

his recovery, when he rejoined his command in the last week in October at Methacton Hill, near the Schuylkill.

After the Battle of Germantown, Washington entered into his winter quarters at Valley Forge, and from there Washington sent Lafayette with a strong force to occupy Barren Hill, nine miles north of Philadelphia, to watch or disturb the enemy occupying Philadelphia.

The British generals, Clinton and Howe, determined to capture him, and so sure were they, that they invited a number of Tory friends to a party the following evening, where they were to be introduced to General Lafayette, but by a master stroke of strategy, Lafayette withdrew safely to the fortified positions of Valley Forge, although there were three separate divisions sent out against him from Philadelphia, one via Frankford, one on the west side of the Schuylkill, and another from Chestnut Hill.

Let us look a moment at the part shared by Lafayette at Valley Forge. Lafayette says: "The army established itself in its melancholy winter quarters, melancholy indeed, in its nakedness, its privation, its lack of food, its suffering from disease, during that dreadful winter." In the midst of it all Lafayette, put then, perhaps, to the severest test of his allegiance to American freedom, shared with that devoted army the bitter chances of war. "The unfortunate soldiers," as he tells us, "were in want of everything; they had neither coats, nor hats, nor shirts, nor shoes, their feet and legs froze till they grew black, and it was often necessary to amputate them. . . . . The army frequently passed whole days without food, and the patient endurance of both soldiers and officers was a miracle which every moment served to renew; but the sacred fire of liberty was not extinguished, and most of the people hated British tyranny."

Performing his military duties with rigid exactness, Lafayette adopted in every respect the American dress and habits. He tried to be even more simple, more frugal, and more self-denying than the Americans themselves. Brought up as he had been in ease, and surrounded by personal comforts, he suddenly changed his whole manner of living, and his constitution adapted itself to privation, as well as fatigue. This example of single-minded

devotion is almost unequalled; and the fact that it was entirely voluntary adds to the strength of its claim upon our gratitude and respect.

Writing home to his father-in-law, the Duke d' Ayen, his letter full of earnestness, expresses the zeal with which he undertook his task: "I have lived all that time at General Washington's house, where I feel as if I were a friend of twenty years' standing." Of his division he wrote: "It is almost naked, though I have been promised cloth out of which I shall make clothes, and recruits, out of which soldiers must be made in about the same length of time; unfortunately the latter is the more difficult, even for more skillful men than I. I study, I read, I examine, I listen, I reflect, and upon the result of all this, I make an effort to form my opinion, and to put into it as much common sense as I can. I am cautious not to talk much, lest I should say some foolish thing, and still more cautious in my actions, lest I should do some foolish thing, for I do not want to disappoint the confidence that the Americans have so kindly placed in me." He did not.

Before Lafayette's first departure for France to obtain assistance for the Americans, he was taken very sick with fever, which almost cost him his life. It was serious, so much so that Washington rode eight miles daily to visit him where he lay, at Fishkill-on-Hudson.

It was Lafayette who tried to comfort and control Mrs. Arnold when the news of her husband's disgrace drove her, as Lafayette reported, "into such frightful convulsions, that she completely lost her reason."

It was Lafayette who, with other officers, sat at a court-martial, who tried, convicted, and sentenced John Andre, the spy, adjutant of the British army, and hung him.

It was from Pennsylvania, later, that Lafayette started from York, in May, 1781, on his road to Virginia, to frustrate Benedict Arnold the traitor, who had made a junction with Cornwallis in Virginia, and who was harrassing the country.

After the surrender at Yorktown, Lafayette made ready to return to France and help do for his own country as he had done for America. Before leaving, he made a tour of the country,

where he was everywhere received with great outbursts of marked respect and attention.

On arriving in his home country, he was everywhere recognized as a hero and royalty received him gladly, and lauded him as one of its foremost leaders. However, from this time on during all the trying period of the French Revolution, and the Napoleonic wars, Lafayette's life was one of continual trouble to the last days.

From the most powerful man in France, he became the most hated, and the wonder is that he escaped the scaffold, through those stormy years, the fate dealt out to so many of the nobles, including the king, Louis XIV, and queen. Although Lafayette disowned his title, and to the day of his death knew himself only as General Lafayette.

Denounced as a traitor by the Jacobins for trying to bring about better conditions, this hero of the nation, the friend of America, the valiant young general of France, became an exile and an outcast. With no choice except submission or death, he fled for refuge into Belgium.

So hasty was his flight, that he was unable to see his family, and when crossing the frontier, was arrested by the Austrian authorities, then at war with France, and thrown into a damp dungeon, where he lay for five months in a damp and mouldy cell, only eight feet by four in size, into which never came the light of the sun. But worse was yet to come, and Americans listen: Lafayette was given into the keeping of France's bitterest foe, Austria, and with his name suppressed, identified only by a prison number, his very existence known to but a few trusted prison officials, —the friend of America,—the companion of Washington,—the hero of two nations,—was thrown into the secret grave-like-prison of the old convent at Olmutz, a town in Central Austria, where he lay for five long years. In the meantime his wife, not knowing where he was, was also imprisoned, persecuted, property and income confiscated, and threatened with death, as had been the fate of many of her friends.

Lafayette's naturally strong constitution, weakened under his long and solitary confinement lasting five years, gave way under the strain, and he fell seriously ill. Though his constitution

weakened, his spirit and his faith did not diminish. Allowed neither knife or fork for fear he might kill himself; deprived of his books, his liberty, and his name, with his only pen a tooth-pick dipped in lime-juice, dirt-made ink, or even in blood, he wrote these words: "The cause of the people is, to me, as sacred as ever," and alone in his dreary cell, he remembered the birthday of American freedom, and kept the Fourth of July as a holiday and a holy day.

His health becoming worse, he was allowed a little freedom in the open air, which resulted in an unsuccessful attempt to escape, assisted by an American, Francis Kinlock Huger, the son of Major Huger, who as a little boy, stood by that night in June, 1777, when Lafayette first landed in America.

It was some time later that his wife learned where he was, and made efforts to secure his release.

It was not, however, until America and England joined hands, that he secured his release. The British general whom he had fought at Brandywine moved Parliament again and again to interfere in behalf of Lafayette.

Omitting some interesting intervening events, and turning to the famous visit of Lafayette to the United States in 1824,—one of the brightest spots in the history of America. A warship was placed at his disposal, but he chose to sail in a regular passenger vessel,—the *Cadmus*.

As the nation's guest, accompanied by his son, George Washington Lafayette, he toured the States for over a year, covering every section.

There are a great many interesting details in connection with his visit to Philadelphia and Germantown, which time will not permit me to touch upon. Upon this visit he had a familiar greeting when meeting some of his old time friends, by asking them if they were married. If married, his answer was "happy fellow," if not, "happy dog." So it applied both ways.

In Washington he dined with President John Quincy Adams, and three ex-Presidents at the same time: Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe. In the presence of Congress he stood while every member sprang to his feet in applauding welcome; the Speaker

of the House at that time was Henry Clay, America's popular man for a generation.

At Mt. Vernon he visited the tomb of Washington, and standing there with uncovered head, with his son beside him, George Washington Lafayette, with swiftly falling tears, his memory recalled all that was good and gracious of that imperishable friendship.

As a grateful country's regard for his services, that could never be sufficiently recognized or appreciated, the treasurer of the United States was directed to pay him two hundred thousand dollars, and a tract of land in Ohio of eleven thousand acres, an act for which we can feel justly proud, and which meant a great deal more at that time than now.

Although sixty-eight years old, and his son forty-five, he made long journeys, one of which covered over four thousand miles. From Washington, Richmond, Williamsburg, to New Orleans, returning via St. Louis, Nashville, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, Lake Erie, Niagara Falls, Syracuse, Albany and Boston, where he arrived on the sixteenth of June, 1825, and on the following day helped lay the cornerstone of Bunker Hill, America's most historic monument.

It was here from the lips of Daniel Webster, America's greatest orator, that were uttered those famous words of welcome: "Fortunate, fortunate man! with what measure of devotion will you not thank God for the circumstances of your extraordinary life." He sailed for home in the frigate "Brandywine," a new vessel, named specially in his honor.

He died in May, 1834, at the age of seventy-seven years, and the whole world mourned. Four days before, well and strong, he walked in the funeral procession of his friend and patriot, when he caught cold which caused his death.

In Lafayette Square in Washington stands a beautiful monument to his memory. In Madison Square, New York, Bartholdi's statue of him, standing there, viewed daily by thousands as an inspiration. No American can look upon it without a flush of pride. In the garden of the Louvre in Paris is the finest of them all, ranking with the Albert Memorial



monument in London. This magnificent and costly monument was given by the school children of America.

Did it ever occur to you, that in this city, so prominent and conspicuous during the Revolution, there is no monument, not to my knowledge so much as a tablet to his honor. Not so much as a leading street or avenue named after him.

Honor to his memory. If his life means anything to us,—in the words of Lincoln's immortal Gettysburg speech,—“Let us here again resolve, that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth.”

If any of you should ever be so fortunate as to visit Paris, count it a privilege, and a sacred patriotic duty to visit his grave, and reverently place a tribute thereon.

I am thrilled with admiration for this truly great character, who has left to us a priceless legacy, that shall stand, for all time, as a lasting name, and a fame, and a praise.



**Address of Charles Rhoads Roberts**  
**Delivered in the Zion Reformed Church**  
**Allentown, Pa.**



## ADDRESS OF CHARLES RHOADS ROBERTS

Delivered in the Zion Reformed Church, Allentown, Pa., on the occasion of the dedication of the tablet erected on the Church by the Pennsylvania Society of Sons of the Revolution to commemorate the fact that wounded Revolutionary soldiers were quartered there in 1777-1778.

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*Members of the Pennsylvania Society of Sons of the Revolution,  
Ladies and Gentlemen:*

To-day we celebrate the one hundred and thirty-eighth anniversary of the evacuation of Philadelphia by the British, and the retirement of the American army from its winter quarters at Valley Forge, on June 19, 1778. Truly, the patriotic city of Allentown and this historic church is a fitting place to observe this anniversary.

Picture to yourselves this town of Northampton in the Revolutionary period, commonly called Allen's Town, after Chief Justice William Allen, who founded it in 1762. It was situated on the main road from New York to Pittsburgh, and contained about fifty houses and three hundred inhabitants. There were two churches, six taverns, several stores and a grist mill. Here, to the stone church, on this spot, came in September, 1777, a little cavalcade, consisting of a few Continental soldiers, guarding a wagon, on which reposed that greatest relic of American liberty, known to every school child in America, the Liberty Bell.

Who that has stood by this venerable relic has not felt a thrill pass through him? To this town and to this congregation came this herald of freedom, upon which was so appropriately inscribed "Proclaim liberty throughout all the land, unto all the inhabitants thereof." Ah! the nation owes a debt here it can never repay. Welcomed and assisted by a few townspeople, many of whom were of German origin, they deposited this priceless symbol beneath the floor of the church, on the very spot we

now occupy. Here it remained until returned to Philadelphia after the evacuation of the city by the British. Here, a little later, were brought many of the wounded of our army, and the church, the largest building in the town, was converted into a hospital.

Some men belittle societies whose purpose is to foster patriotism, and some even question whether patriotism still exists. Do you think that those gray-haired veterans yonder who fought at Cedar Creek, at Antietam, or at Gettysburg, do not know what patriotism is or that it exists? Or our gallant National Guardsmen who fought in the Spanish War? God forbid! Patriotism still lives! Every child possesses it. He absorbs it from his school histories. Especially should we, as a society composed of men descended from the founders of this republic, know and feel the sentiment of patriotism.

Zion Reformed congregation was organized in 1762, when a log building was erected on this spot by the Reformed and Lutheran inhabitants of the town and vicinity and used by them jointly, as a place of worship. On Saturday, October 8, 1763, as Rev. Jacob Joseph Roth, a Lutheran minister, was preaching in this log church, the town became crowded with refugees from Whitehall and Allen townships, where, some six miles north of the town, fifteen persons had been killed by Indians on that morning. Rev. Roth, in a letter to Governor Hamilton, wrote: "As I was preaching, the people came in such numbers that I was obliged to quit my sermon," and with Colonel James Burd, who happened to be in the town, he organized a company of men for the protection of the town.

In 1770, permission was granted to the congregation by Governor Penn to collect funds by means of a lottery for the purpose of erecting a new church building. On February 17, 1771, Rev. Abraham Blumer became the pastor. In that year the congregation had thirty-eight members and his salary, from four congregations, was £75. On June 25, 1773, the cornerstone of the new church building was laid, and it was completed in 1776, at a cost of about £500, sterling. The Lutheran congregation occupied the log church until 1794, when they erected a building on South Eighth street costing nearly £1300, sterling. The old

church was sold at vendue to Valentine Fatzinger for £17.0.0.

The battle of Brandywine occurred on September 11, 1777, and as the British troops neared Philadelphia, Congress and the Pennsylvania Assembly took measures to secure the safety of public property. In fact, as early as June 16th, the Assembly passed a resolution authorizing the removal of all bells as well as all the copper and brass in the city, to some place of safety. On September 12th, the Assembly ordered "that Mr. Parker, Mr. Shubart and Mr. Whitehill, be a committee to provide a shallop for transporting the public records, papers and printing press, up the river to Colonel Kirkbride's, from thence to be carried to some place of security, under the care of the members for Bucks county."

The Supreme Executive Council met on Sunday, September 14, 1777, and ordered "That Mr. Lowden and Mr. Hoge be appointed to have the Money and Papers belonging to the Public Loan Office removed to Easton, in the County of Northampton, and John Snyder and Henry Bartholomew be employed with a Waggon to convey it to the said place. That Colonel Nicola furnish a squad of two men to go with the said Waggoners.

These Papers, &c., are contained in a case, a barrel and an iron chest. That Colonel Flower employ James Worrel, Francis Allison and Mr. Evans, carpenters, or such other workmen as he may think proper to employ, and take down the Bells of all the public buildings in this City, and convey them to a place of safety."

The next day, September 15th, Mr. Lowden and Mr. Hoge reported that they had received a large iron chest containing over £20,000 in paper money from the Trustees of the Loan Office and the Council ordered the chest with its contents to be immediately sent to Easton and committed to the care of Robert Levers, Esq.

Congress adjourned on the 18th and left Philadelphia early on the morning of the 19th, to convene at Lancaster on the 27th, but three days after removed to York. The Assembly adjourned on the 18th and met at Lancaster on the 29th. The Executive Council held its last meeting in Philadelphia on September 23rd and met again at Lancaster on October 1st. The British

entered Philadelphia on the 26th of September and occupied the city and Germantown.

Jacob Hiltzheimer, of Philadelphia, who was connected with the Quartermaster's Department, states in his diary, under date of September 19, 1777: "I sent off George Nelson with the money, books and papers belonging to the public to Abraham Hunt's in New Jersey, and one load of my private goods to Peter Trexler's in Northampton county." On September 23rd, he says: "The city much alarmed and people moving out." September 24th: "Left Philadelphia with my whole family; dined at Bristol, and from thence to Abraham Hunt's, at Trenton, where we were kindly received." September 26th: "This day the English entered Philadelphia." October 8th: "Dined at Bethlehem, and then proceeded to Squire Peter Trexler's, who received us with great good will."

General Washington having ordered the transfer of the military stores to Bethlehem after the battle of Brandywine, from the 16th on, wagon trains arrived in that town daily. The Bethlehem Moravian Diary, under date of September 22nd, says: "In the evening arrived 50 troopers and 50 infantry, with the archives and other papers of Congress, from Trenton, via Easton." The entry for the following day states that the Delegates to Congress "generously ordered the removal of the laboratory, just set up in one of our workshops for the manufacture of cartridges, to Allentown and the early transfer of the Highlanders to Lancaster."

On September 24th the entry reads: "The whole of the heavy baggage of the army, in a continuous train of 700 wagons, direct from camp, arrived under escort of 200 men, commanded by Colonel William Polk, of North Carolina. They encamped on the south side of the Lehigh, and in one night destroyed all our buckwheat and the fences around the fields. The wagons, after unloading, returned to Trenton for more stores. Among the things brought here were the church bells from Philadelphia, and the wagon in which was loaded the State House bell, broke down in the street, and had to be unloaded."

The Liberty Bell, the chimes of Christ Church, eight in number, weighing 2,400 pounds, and two bells belonging to



St. Peter's Church, were brought in the wagon train. On June 27, 1902, Liberty Bell Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution, placed a tablet on this church to commemorate the concealment of the Liberty Bell. On June 2, 1907, a tablet on a boulder was placed in front of the church by order of the Assembly, commemorating the saving of the Liberty Bell and to the memory of John Jacob Mickley, who hauled the bell to Bethlehem, and to Frederick Leaser, who brought it from Bethlehem to Allentown. These men were both residents of this county. The consistory of the church at that time, who probably assisted in concealing the bell, were John Griesemer, Nicholas Fox, Michael Kolb, John Miller and Peter Rhoads, treasurer.

Besides the military stores and some prisoners, the sick and wounded of the army were brought to Northampton county. Dr. William Shippen, Director General of the Continental Hospital, wrote from Trenton on September 18, 1777: "We will want room for 2,000 at Bethlehem, Easton, Northampton, etc., and you may expect them Saturday or Sunday."

James Allen, proprietor of Allentown, son of the Chief Justice, who was then living on his property in his home, "Trout Hall," wrote in his diary, October 1, 1777: "Since the battle of Brandywine many thousand Waggons passed my door and are continually passing in great numbers. All the baggage of our Army is at Bethlehem and here, and what with Hospitals and artificers these little towns are filled. Every day some of the inhabitants of Philadelphia are coming up to settle here. The road from Easton to Reading, by my house, is now the most travelled in America." On October 15th, he wrote: "When the hospital and publick works were erected in this little town, I offered to supply them with wood." On November 2nd: "It is reported that my brother William is raising a Regiment under General Howe, and from the many ways it is told, is probably true. I cannot conceive how my father would consent to it, as he looked with abhorrence on the thought: nor that my brother should engage in it against his will." On November 21st, he wrote: "Mr. John Adams, who passed thro here a week ago, said the struggle was past and that Independence was now unalterably settled: the Crisis was over. The General Hospital is still here

and the Director Genl., Dr. Shippen and his assistant, Dr. Bond, my old acquaintance, with my wife's cousin, T. Lawrence, make out a good society, and we endeavor to banish Politics."

In a letter written by John Arndt and David Deshler, Commissioners of Purchases, to President Wharton of the Executive Council, dated March 6, 1778, they state that they had little hope of procuring a large number of cattle or swine at this time of the year, "there being large hospitals in the Towns of Easton, Bethlehem and Northampton, where considerable quantity of Provision is consumed."

The new stone church of Zion Reformed congregation was the place chosen for a hospital in Allentown. The congregation was reimbursed by the government for the use of the building and for any damage inflicted, as the accounts of the congregation show. Peter Rhoads, Esq., at this time a member of the Assembly, was the Treasurer, and in his accounts is this entry: "October 3, 1778. Received from Mr. Robert Lettis Hooper, through George Graff, £103, for rent and as compensation for damages suffered by the church during the war."

Colonel Robert Lettis Hooper, Deputy Quarter Master General in the Continental Army, was in charge of the department composed of Northampton, Bucks, Berks, and Philadelphia counties in Pennsylvania, and Sussex county in New Jersey.

Works were also established at Allentown for repairing arms and for the manufacture of saddles and scabbards for bayonets. Captain Stiles was in charge of the depot for military supplies and John Tyler and Ebenezer Cowel were armourers in the employ of the state. In 1778, the state had at least 12,000 stands of arms at Allentown awaiting orders to be issued to the militia. In the same year a wagon brigade was located on the south side of the Little Lehigh river. A shoe factory was also established here. On November 20, 1779, Colonel William Henry wrote from Lancaster, as follows, to "Mr. Duncan Oliphant, Superintendent of the Shoe Factory at Allentown: Sir: I have yours respecting the price of shoes. You may give from 6 to 10 dollars for making and from 24 to 36 for new. All the shoes you have on hand must be sent immediately to Lancaster."

These facts prove the patriotism and activity of the men of

Allentown and vicinity. But they were as active in the field as in the shop or factory, for eastern Pennsylvania gave to Washington thousands of men, of German ancestry, at a critical period, which turned the tide in favor of the Americans.

Zion Reformed congregation furnished both civil officers and soldiers in the Revolutionary War. The pastor, Rev. Abraham Blumer, whose great-great-granddaughter to-day unveiled the tablet we have erected, was enrolled as Chaplain of the First Battalion of Northampton county militia. Rev. Blumer was a native of Switzerland, studied at the University of Basel and was ordained to the ministry in 1756. He then served seven years as Chaplain of the Swiss Regiment Meyer, in the service of the King of Sardinia and in 1770 came to America. He was a talented man, speaking English, German, French and Dutch, and a student of Latin, Greek and Hebrew.

Hon. Peter Rhoads, treasurer of the congregation, was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1776, of the Council of Safety and of the Legislature from 1777 to 1781. In 1784 he became President Judge of Northampton county. David Deshler was a delegate to the Provincial Conference of June 18, 1776, Sub-Lieutenant of the county and Commissioner of Purchases. John Griesemer was a member of the County Committee of Observation. Philip Boehm became Quartermaster, Paymaster and Major of militia. George Graff became Captain in the Flying Camp, and was afterwards collector of excise, sheriff and a member of the Assembly. Charles Deshler was Quartermaster, with the rank of Lieutenant. Among the members of the congregation were Lieutenants John Horn and Andrew Gangewere, Sergeant Henry Keiper, Corporal Michael Kelchner, and Privates Abraham Albert, Michael Jacoby, Frederick Gabel, Jacob Gangewere, Adam Reber, George Jacob Newhard, John Henry Gross, Valentine Fatzinger, John Moll, Nicholas Ott, Peter Minnich, Nicholas Fox, John Keiper, Andrew Rieb, George Schreiber, John Mohr, Peter Linn, Leonard Nagle, Peter Hauck, Abraham Rinker, Philip Deyly and Peter Herz.

Members of the Pennsylvania Society of Sons of the Revolution! As we stand on the same spot where stood these men who

fought for freedom, through whose veins ran the blood of ancestors, who, five hundred years ago, fought at Morgarten, at Sempach, at Granson and at Murten, for the freedom of the oldest republic of the world, let us resolve to do our share for our country, the greatest republic in the world, and, in these momentous times, uniting with our native and adopted fellow-citizens, let our slogan be, "America for Americans."

### FORM OF BEQUEST

*I hereby give, devise and bequeath to the "Pennsylvania Society of Sons of the Revolution," a Corporation organized under the Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, approved the twenty-ninth day of April, A. D. 1874, .....*

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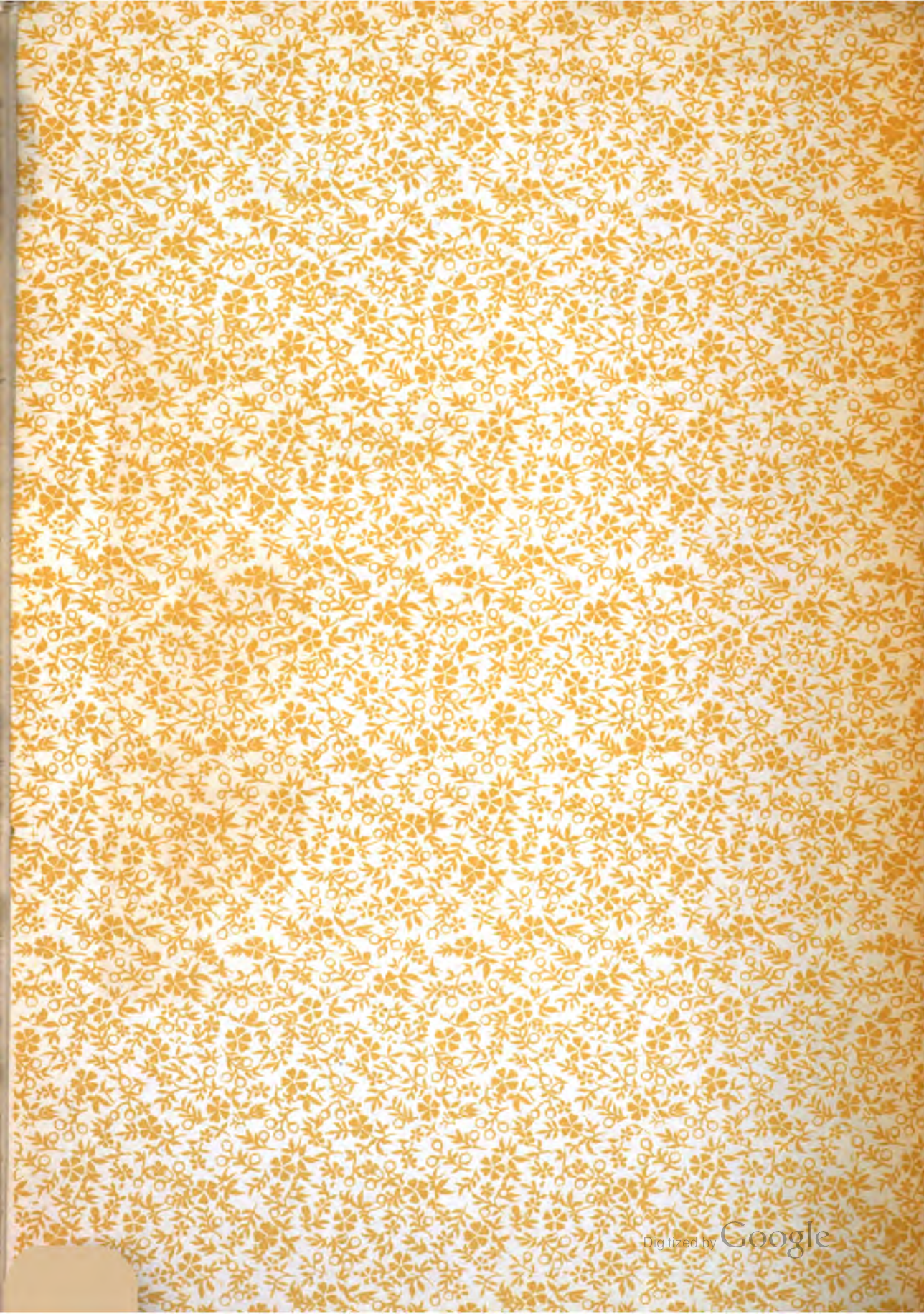














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